

REMOVAL OF JUDGE
MAHONEY AND PARDON
OF PRISONERS ASKED

Committee of Lawrence Strikers Calls on Governor Foss and Pleads for the Release of About 30 Persons

CHARGE PREJUDICE

Chief Executive Explains Action Must Be Taken by Council in One Case and the Legislature the Other

Three women and five men, a committee representing the Lawrence strikers, called on Governor Foss today to urge that he pardon the 30 to 35 strikers now serving sentences for intimidation or other offenses connected with the strike. They argued that as the strike had been settled these people in jail should be freed because the cause for which they labored and sacrificed themselves had triumphed.

They also urged the Governor to remove Judge Jeremiah J. Mahoney at the Lawrence police court. They charged him with violating the constitution in sanctioning the arrest of women and children at the Lawrence railroad station when the children were to be sent away to homes in New York and Philadelphia. They also charged him with prejudice and intent to drive them back to work by long sentences.

Governor Foss explained to the committee that he can issue no pardons unless the executive council first votes in favor, and as for the removal of Judge Mahoney, that could be brought about only by a majority vote in each branch of the Legislature addressing the Governor in favor of such removal.

Atty.-Gen. James M. Swift was called to the executive department to address the strikers in corroboration and explanation of the Governor's statements, and they were furnished with blank forms to fill out in petition for the pardon of the different strikers now incarcerated. They were very emphatic in their denunciation of Judge Mahoney and to leave without some assurance of a movement against him. They had long stories to tell of unfairness, as they alleged, displayed by him in various cases, and as they charged, unjust rulings.

Attorney-General Swift explained that so far as those who are in jail for non-payment of fines or other violations are concerned they have to ask individually for a pardon, following out the legal procedure required for all applications for executive clemency. He said that if any appeal was taken by Ector or Giovanitti through their counsel to the judge of the superior court, requesting a release on bail, hearing would be given, but that he had never known bail to be accepted in a case of this sort; that the men being held for the April sitting of the grand jury would be freed if a no-bill was found against them and held if true bills were found.

Injunction Suit Goes Over

A hearing was given by Judge Hammond of the supreme court today on the bill brought by the attorney-general at the relation of James M. Prendergast, the Rev. Herbert S. Johnson and Robert A. Woods against William D. Haywood, Joseph Bedard, William Trautmann and William Yates and James Sheehan, officers and members of the Industrial Workers of the World, seeking an account from the defendant in regard to the fund raised for the relief of strikers and their families in Lawrence.

Judge Hammond denied a motion to dismiss the bill as to the relators and confine it to the attorney-general. The relators claim they have an interest in the matter as contributors to the fund to see that the money is used for the purpose for which they contended it was raised. They intimate it was diverted to other uses.

All the defendants who have figured prominently in the strike were in court. Former Judge James R. Dunbar and Frank Leveroni appeared for the relators.

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ENGINEER AND SEARCHLIGHT ON VESSEL



Felix McPhee on the auxiliary schooner Francis S. Grueby which is fishing at night

NEW IMPETUS ADDED
TO FISHING INDUSTRY
BY SEARCHLIGHT RAYS

Searchlights added to the equipment of auxiliary fishing schooners promise to revolutionize the industry, which may be continued by night as well as day. Fishermen straying from their vessels in dories will be more likely to see the searchlight than the dull flare of torches and find their craft.

One of the most highly developed craft in the T wharf fleet is the schooner Francis S. Grueby, Captain Enos Nickerson. It has every modern device for safety and convenience, including the searchlight. Being an auxiliary schooner the engineer takes charge of the light and the duty on the Grueby falls to Felix McPhee.

Mr. McPhee said that on many occasions while underway at night a rope would part. On most vessels the crew, armed with torches, scrambles into the rigging to ascertain the extent of the damage. Now, the searchlight is brought into play and the break is repaired in quick time. The danger of setting fire to the schooner is also eliminated.

It is only in the last few months that the searchlight has appeared among the T wharf fishermen. The son of a Gloucester sea captain, John Hogan, is credited with originating the movement to install searchlights on board schooners. Being interested in electrical apparatus of all kinds, he devised the form used now by boats from Gloucester and Boston fleets.

REVERE ELECTION
CONTEST IN COURT

Dr. Edison W. Brown, Democratic candidate for selectman of Revere, defeated by one vote by Bruno Hartung, Republican, succeeded in bringing his case into the courts, when Thomas Coughlan, James Madden and Francis Campbell of the board of registrars and Albert J. Brown, town clerk, appeared in the supreme court today on a writ of mandamus.

They brought with them the ballot box used in the recent election. Dr. Brown contends that two defective ballots were counted for the opposition. The case was postponed a week.

Perhaps the friend to whom you are sending this copy of the Monitor has never thought of the importance of clean journalism.

To recognize its value, however, he needs only to peruse the columns of the Monitor. Then perhaps, he, too, will pass it along.

SAMUEL J. ELDER
IN NEW HAMPSHIRE
COURT UPHOLDS WILL

Order Issued Making E. J. Foster Eddy a Party in the Present Litigation Before Supreme Body

ARGUMENTS HEARD

CONCORD, N. H.—Samuel J. Elder of Boston continued his argument today before the full bench of the supreme court against interference with the will of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. It was the third day of the hearing in the suit of George W. Glover against Gen. Henry M. Baker, executor of the will.

There was an interruption on Thursday by a conference at which it was decided by the court to issue an order to make E. J. Foster Eddy a party to the present proceedings so that he will be bound by the decision. The order was issued today. He is due under it to make appearance in court the first Tuesday in April.

Mr. Elder opened for the defendants today, speaking on the question of Christian Science versus public policy. He led up to his main argument by citing cases to show that the courts have been liberal in interpreting the law relative to bequests for charitable and educational purposes.

The argument of plaintiff's counsel that residuary trust created in Mrs. Eddy's will is invalid because the purposes for which it was created, as set forth in the will, are indefinite, was declared by Mr. Elder to have no weight. He cited cases to show that "indefiniteness in a trust for charitable uses will not vitiate the gift."

Mr. Elder said that Mrs. Eddy's works were copyrighted, not for the purpose of money making as argued by the plaintiff's counsel, but for the purpose of protection, protection of her teachings from dilution by those who practise hypnotism, mesmerism, theosophy, mind cure and other theories in no way related to Christian Science.

"The argument of counsel for plaintiff that the board of five directors of The Mother Church could reduce itself to two members and that it is against public policy to allow such a right to continue, falls of its own weight," said Mr. Elder, "when we read the provision in The Mother Church manual that a vacancy in the board must be filled within 30 days."

Mr. Elder then began on the subject, "What is Christian Science?"

"In learning what Christian Science is," said Mr. Elder, "the court will use Mrs. Eddy's writings and not the interpretation of these writings by others. The courts have held that in determining a teaching the works of the author thereof must be used."

He read from the tenets of The Mother Church and commented thereon, declaring that its members subscribe to these tenets on joining. Passages were read from the manual to show that Christian Scientists are urged to obey the laws of the land.

From "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mr. Elder read selections to show the teaching of Christian Science on many vital points, including the atonement, prayer, the overcoming of sin, the healing of sickness.

Mr. Elder cited Biblical passages which he declared proved that Jesus taught that his true followers should do the works which he did.

Mr. Elder next turned to the discussion of the law bearing on Christian Science.

"The law in substance is that, Christian Scientists and other non-medical practitioners may practise as such but shall not hold themselves out to be M. D.'s. This class of healers is prevented by law from deceiving those who want medical practice," Christian Scientists, he said, "obey this law. Laws of sanitation, he said, Christian Scientists also carefully obey."

Mr. Elder began his argument Thursday. He dealt principally with the statutes of New Hampshire and Massachusetts which the plaintiff's counsel argued prohibited a gift to a church which yielded an income of \$5000 in the former state and \$2000 in the latter.

He pointed out that the residuary bequest of Mrs. Eddy was not for the use of The Mother Church alone, as argued by counsel for the plaintiff, but was left to The Mother Church "in trust," and "for the purpose of more effectually promoting and extending the religion of Christian Science as taught by me."

Mr. Elder asked the plaintiff's counsel to tell why The Mother Church should have been made a trustee if the gift was for that church alone.

"The language is plain," he continued. "The bequest was left to The Mother Church to use as a trustee for promoting and extending throughout the civilized world the religion Mrs. Eddy founded."

Mr. Elder declared that there is no law to prevent a church holding property in trust for uses outside of itself.

General F. S. Streeter sought to show in his argument for the defense Thursday that the plaintiff, George W. Glover, has no standing in court, having signed away his right to contest Mrs. Eddy's will in the family settlement of 1900. He reviewed the history of the contests made

(Continued on page four, column two)

PRESIDENTIAL BILL
TO REACH GOV. FOSS
BEFORE END OF DAY

Senate Passes Preferential Measure Without Debate or Division and It Awaits the President's Signature

DELAY IMPROBABLE

Secretary Langtry Makes a Finding on What Shall Be the Arrangement of New Nomination Paper

Passage to enactment was given the presidential preference primary bill, by the state Senate soon after the opening of the session this afternoon. The bill came up among a lot of other documents from the House and was passed without discussion or division. Representative William M. McMorro, who has been pushing the bill along, was waiting in the Senate chamber to hasten the transmission of the measure to the Governor after President Greenwood's signature is attached. It is expected that the bill will be signed today by the Governor.

After consulting with legal authorities Secretary of State Langtry has determined regarding the presidential preference bill, if it becomes a law, that eight candidates for delegates at large and two candidates for district delegates and two for alternates, can be placed upon one nomination paper. The list of delegates, if filed in groups, will be printed upon the ballot in groups and the order of their arrangement will be determined by lot.

Each candidate for delegate and alternate will be permitted to state in not more than eight words the presidential candidate he prefers and public measures he favors or opposes. The list of delegates at large will appear first on the ballot, followed by the alternates at large; then the district delegates and alternates and last, the preferential vote for presidential candidates in alphabetical order.

The nomination papers will be ready for distribution early in the week and may be obtained either by calling at the secretary's office or by writing to the secretary. It will require 250 names to nominate a delegate or alternate either at large or by districts and the same number of signatures will nominate a group of eight at large or two by districts. To place the name of a presidential candidate on the ballot will require 1000 names, 250 from each of four counties.

Candidates for President need not sign acceptance and candidates for delegates and alternates need not sign unless they run within the city of Boston.

The House late Thursday refused to reconsider its vote of enactment. Speaker Cushing signed the bill and it was sent to the Senate, but the upper branch had adj. ned.

CANTON FIGHTING
CONTINUES AND
FRENCHMAN SLAIN

(By the United Press)
HONGKONG—Advices from Canton today show that some of the foreigners there have been wounded and one French subject who tried to aid native converts was slain.

The home of Mrs. Wilson, an American missionary, near the scene of fighting, was pierced by many bullets. Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Hooper, wife of the Standard Oil representative, tried to escape to the gunboat Wilmington in a launch, but were compelled to put back. Later both were escorted to a place of safety by H. Butler, Dr. Thompson and J. H. Brett of the American consulate. Fighting is still in progress in the city.

NEW YORK—A special despatch from Hongkong to the New York Herald says that owing to the prolonged fighting in Canton between the loyal troops and 40,000 bandits and others the 548 American tourists on board the Cleveland will not go to Canton.

The bandit forces, calling themselves the people's army, hold the forts at the entrance to the river and at the eastern end of the city. They were driven three miles out of the city in a long fight but were reinforced and held back the loyalists.

There are 300 British infantry, 100 French sailors and 12 foreign gunboats for the protection of the Shameen or foreign settlement.

STEP TAKEN TO
ABOLISH COURT

WASHINGTON—The first effective step in the campaign for the abolition of the commerce court was taken today when the House committee on interstate and foreign commerce, by a vote of 11 to 8, decided to report favorably to the House the bill of Representative Sims of Tennessee abolishing the tribunal.

One of Those Who Speaks
To New England Coal Men
At Their Annual MeetingGEORGE H. COOPER
COAL ASSOCIATION
REFUSES TO DELAY
SPRING SCHEDULES

Resolution to put into effect the spring schedule of lower prices for coal dealers on May 1 instead of April 1 as present, was defeated at the session of the Retail Coal Dealers Association of the New England states held today in the Ford building.

Robert J. Webster, secretary of the Canadian Association, spoke on "Retail Coal Associations in Canada," and explained the needs of the Canadian Association and outlined some of them as questions of legislation, questions dealing with corporations maintaining fair treatment from unscrupulous shippers, the maintenance of fairly even prices throughout the country and the settling of disputes.

He said that the Canadian coal men are working together better than ever before in regard to distribution, which has tended to betterment from the consumers' standpoint, and in the preparing of coal.

W. A. Clark of Northampton, Mass., was reelected president of the association today.

Other reelectors were: Vice-presidents, F. E. Blodgett of Suncook, N. H.; J. P. McCusker of New Haven, Conn.; Elias Lyman, Burlington, Vt.; E. A. Wilson of Lowell and George E. Shaw of Pawtucket, R. I.; treasurer, Charles E. Halstead of Springfield; secretary, C. H. Haskell of Norwalk, Conn., and members of the executive committee for three years, E. J. Doe, Providence, R. I., and George A. Sheldon of Greenfield, Mass.

Today's sessions will close the two days' convention. At this afternoon's session, C. H. DeForest will speak on "Advertising a Retail Coal Business" and an illustrated talk on the adaptability of motor trucks to the handling of coal will be delivered by Wright Webb.

W. A. Clark of Northampton, president of the association, will give a farewell talk.

The speakers at the session Thursday were George H. Cooper of Pittsfield and W. P. Kennedy. The latter discussed "The Economic Application of the Motor Truck to Coal Transportation" and the former the "Education of the Public" to a more appreciative knowledge of the coal trade.

CHICKERING STATION
REOPENING BEFORE
Y. M. C. A. COMMITTEE

With a view to bringing about united action on the petition to the New Haven railroad for reopening Chickering station in the Back Bay, the building committee of the Boston Y. M. C. A. meets today at 4 p. m.

Arthur S. Johnson, president of the association, and a member of the committee, will preside in the absence of its regular chairman, Jacob P. Bates. The other members are John Shepard, Sylvanus B. Carter and Albert H. Curtis, secretary. A conference of all those interested is to be decided on.

KELIHER SENTENCE ORDERED

Sentence of 18 years imposed upon William J. Keliher, convicted of aiding and abetting George W. Coleman in misapplying funds of the National City Bank of Cambridge, was ordered executed by Judge Hale in the United States district court today.

GERMAN AVIATOR FALLS

A Berlin message to the Boston Financial News says that as the result of one of the wings of his biplane collapsing while he was in the air Herr Witte perished at Teltow today.

ANTHRACITE SCALE
NEGOTIATIONS ARE
ABRUPTLY CLOSED

Neither Miners Nor Operators Make Concessions as Proposition to Continue the Cresent Plan Is Rejected

CONFERENCE ENDS

Still Hope for Some Agreement Before March 31 Among Those Familiar With Mining Situation

NEW YORK—Negotiations between the anthracite miners and operators were abruptly broken off today. Both sides then announced they would make no concessions. Unless one or the other weakens a strike in the anthracite coal fields at midnight on March 31 is certain.

The meeting between the operators and the union committee was brief. President White for the miners read their reply rejecting the proposition of the operators that the present agreement be continued for three more years. The operators listened in silence, and, after asking one or two questions, announced that their original rejection of the demands of the miners stood.

The union committee then stated that it stood by its original demands and had nothing further to offer. There was a pause and then the conference abruptly adjourned sine die.

The miners said that they did not believe the bituminous miners and operators would be able to reach an agreement at their conference in Cleveland. There was a feeling among operators familiar with the situation in the hard coal field that some agreement might yet be reached before a strike began.

FREIGHT CAR FULL
OF MAIL BROUGHT IN
BY THE MEGANTIC

Enough mail to fill a freight car—the largest shipment of letters and packages ever received at the port of Boston—was brought in by the White Star liner Megantic today.

When the big ship was warped into her berth at Charlestown at 7 o'clock this morning the huge pile reared on her deck contained 2000 bags and 41 hampers.

The Megantic was two days late, so the mail was partly sorted. It had been brought up on deck during the latter part of the voyage. Waiting on the docks were nearly a dozen mail wagons.

Chutes were quickly placed in position and in the twinkling of an eye the bags and hampers were shooting into the wagons, which, as soon as they were loaded, were off for the North or South station or the postoffice. It was but a few minutes before the big pile on the deck had disappeared and mail for all parts of the United States was sent on its way.

The big mail cargo on the Megantic was due to the drydocking of the Olympic at Queenstown. The Megantic had to bring all the mail that was scheduled to come on the New York boat.

Capt. Hugh F. David of the Megantic reported adverse conditions at sea. The ship failed to log her usual miles on every day of the trip across. Yesterday she made 400 miles, the greatest distance covered on any day of the voyage. The liner brought 15 saloon, 113 second cabin, 339 steerage passengers and 2000 tons of cargo.

Among the saloon passengers were F. J. Bright, the American consul at Huddersfield, Eng., and his family, A. M. Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Tyner and Miss Emily Siders.

The Megantic is on her last trip to Boston, but while here she will take on 4500 tons of coal, which will carry her to Liverpool and back to Portland, Me. She will remain in the Portland-Liverpool service until navigation is resumed in the St. Lawrence river, when she will reenter the Montreal-Liverpool service.

The Canopic, also of the White Star line, berthed at Hoosac docks, will take on 3850 tons of coal to carry her to the Mediterranean and back here; although the strike has not yet spread to the south of Europe.

WATER TANK DROPS TO STREET

A two and one half ton water tank being hoisted to the top floor of the new Filene building at Washington and Summer streets fell into Washington street today when a cable on the derrick broke. The boom of the derrick then broke and fell through the stagings. Three men were hit by flying timbers and hurt. They are Coleman Connelly, 13 East Ninth street, South Boston; Richard Clancy, Cambridge street, and Henry Voretti, 316 Hanover street. The latter two were employed in the building. Mr. Connelly was a passer-by.

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MR. CLARK'S FRIENDS SEE BETTER OUTLOOK FOR HIS NOMINATION

Holds Strategic Position, It Is Asserted, Between Governors Harmon and Wilson—Expected to Win in End

RECORD HELPS, TOO

WASHINGTON—Champ Clark's presidential boom is looking up somewhat, according to his managers in this city. They declare that his chances for the Baltimore nomination are as good as Woodrow Wilson's already. One of these managers, discussing the situation, said:

"Mr. Clark occupies a strategic position between Wilson and Harmon. We believe that Wilson will have more votes on the first ballot, as things are now running, than any other candidate. Harmon may or may not be second on that ballot. We think he will be third and that Clark will be second, but assuming for the sake of argument that Harmon is second, Clark will be a close third.

"The two thirds rule, which has always operated in Democratic national conventions, will, according to present indications, prevent a nomination on the first ballot. With a deadlock thus produced in the convention, Clark stands a chance to win. Harmon will not go to Wilson, nor will Wilson go to Harmon. Either of them could go to Clark.

"After a couple of ballots have developed a deadlock, the Clark people will turn to the Harmon people saying: 'Come over to us, or we will be compelled to go to Wilson, insuring his nomination.' The Harmon people, we figure will be glad to do this. Clark's nomination will thus be almost certain. On the ensuing ballot, with these two in the field, the result will be close.

"We think we will lead, but even if the lead should be with Wilson, we believe that in the end our man will win, for he will not have caused the sharp antagonisms which Wilson has created. He will not be personally objectionable to the Wilson people and ultimately we expect enough of them to come over to insure Clark's nomination."

This view of the Clark situation, it is said, is also entertained by some Republicans in both houses of Congress. These men assume that the Baltimore convention will not nominate a conservative, and that as between Governor Wilson and Mr. Clark it will be likely to choose the latter, largely because he is not so openly on record as to the big issues of the day, aside from the tariff.

The Wilson people admit that Speaker Clark is their chief antagonist, but they believe they will have so big a lead in the convention as to make the nomination of their man certain. They claim for him easily a majority of the dele-

gates on the first ballot and point to the fact that no candidate having a majority of a convention to start with has ever failed of nomination ultimately.

There is a feeling here that it is the field against Governor Wilson. His managers have been complaining of this situation for the last week. The other candidates, however, have stoutly denied that there has been any union on their part. They say that the situation is one which always prevails, in each party, when one candidate happens to be stronger than the others.

HARVARD CLUB MEN TOLD AT DINNER OF PLAN FOR NEW HOME

At the fourth annual dinner of the Harvard Club of Boston at the Hotel Somerset Thursday night to discuss plans for the clubhouse, Maj. Henry L. Higginson, president of the club, and toastmaster, spoke early in the evening and then relinquished the chair to Odin Roberts, vice-president.

A Lawrence Lowell, president of the university, wove a concise statement of the financial condition of the university in with his admonition that the club ever be useful to the university in criticism as well as financial aid.

The other speakers, who dwelt on the benefits of a clubhouse, included Frederick P. Fish of the board of trustees, Robert F. Herick, a member of the clubhouse committee; Minot O. Simons of Cleveland, president of the Associated Harvard Clubs, and John Richardson, Jr., representing the younger graduates. "It is a good thing to meet here," said Mr. Fish, "but it will be a better thing to meet at our own clubhouse. Here we bring the Harvard atmosphere, but there that atmosphere will be always pervading."

The club, he said, should be developed on different lines from other clubs, even other Harvard clubs. It should be a clearing house for information for Harvard graduates everywhere; a center for bringing about cooperation between all Harvard clubs.

Mr. Herick told of the progress made and making. The club, he said, has now 1639 resident members and 275 applicants, and of the \$100,000 wanted before going ahead \$65,000 is practically in sight and all are rivals only in contributing.

Mr. Lowell spoke of the needs of the freshman dormitory, the call for a fireproof building for the 70,000 books, and of an adequately equipped chemical laboratory, and in this connection said: "The Institute of Technology has just received a magnificent gift of \$2,500,000 and I am devoutly thankful from the bottom of my heart and we are looking for a man to whom we can preach a sermon on the text, 'Go thou and do likewise.'"

CABINET TO DECIDE ON PEACE PACTS

WASHINGTON—It is expected that the cabinet will decide today when the arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France are laid before it, whether an effort shall be made to reopen the negotiations with a view to inducing Great Britain and France to accept the Senate amendments or whether the President shall serve notice under Ambassadors Bryce and Jusserand that the treaties as amended do not meet his views, and that he has decided to abandon further efforts to complete them.

COMMISSIONERS RESENT CHARGES

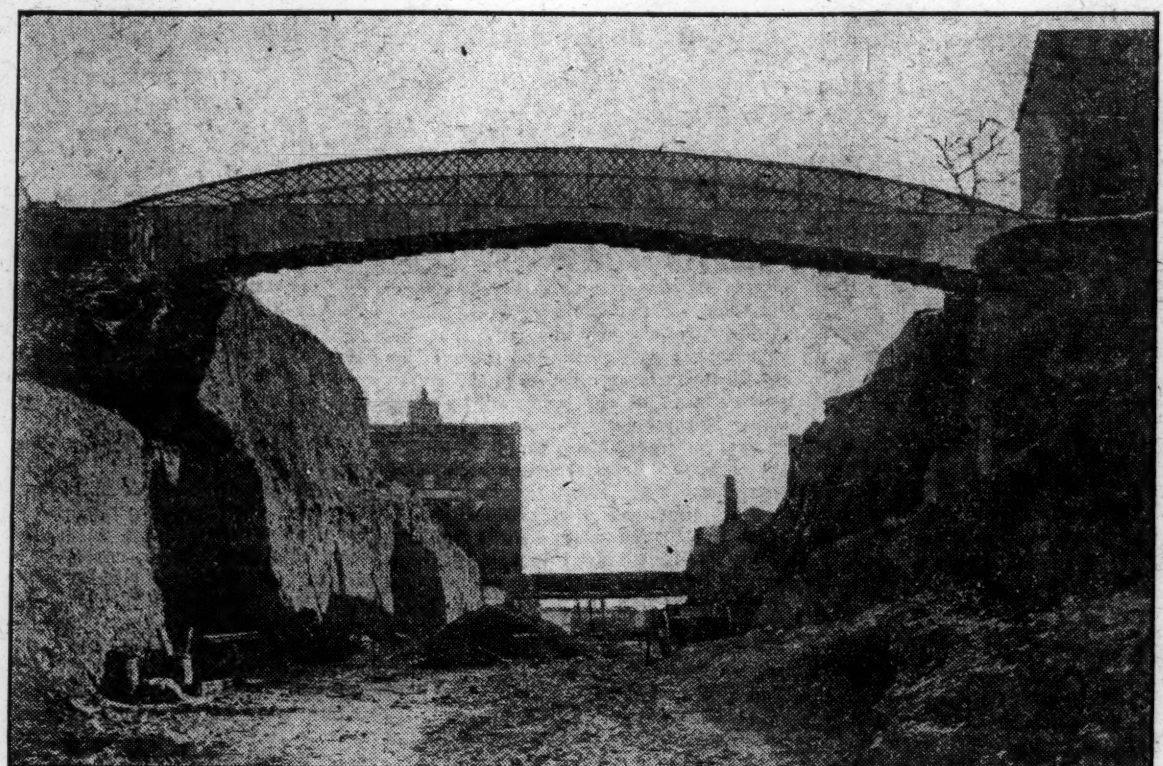
Raymond Alley, chairman, and Alexander Leslie of the Chelsea license commission, who have been charged by Mayor James H. Malone with dereliction in duty in connection with liquor licenses, will have a hearing Monday. Daniel J. McGivern, the third member of the board, has resigned.

Commissioners Alley and Leslie deny the charges and have retained counsel. Mayor Malone had previously asked for the resignation of all three members.

PRES. ALEY TO STAY AT MAINE
ORONO, Me.,—President Robert J. Aley of the University of Maine has definitely announced that he will not accept the offer to become head of the University of Oklahoma.

SALESMANSHIP CLUB PROPOSED
Proposal to form a "Salesmanship Club" has been the result of the recent successful course in "Business Methods and Salesmanship" at the Boston Young Men's Christian Union.

SCENES OF THE BOSTON OF YEARS AGO THAT LIVE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



View of cutting through Oliver street from Cow lane, now High street, to Broad street, now Atlantic avenue. This shows the cutting through of Oliver street in changing the grade of Fort hill, authorized by the Legislature of 1865, and lowering the street about 44 feet from the summit of Fort hill. The greater part of the material was used in filling Albany street, the Suffolk street district and the Barricade, now Atlantic avenue, from Rowe's wharf to Eastern avenue. The high bridge extended across what is now High street, and the low one across Purchase street. The building on the extreme left is the Mariners Home. Many prominent people resided on Fort hill and it was the site of several schoolhouses which were on the eastern side, the most notable being the old Boylston school. Fort hill was early known as Corn hill. This is the place where Andros sought shelter in 1689.

STATES COOPERATE WITH U. S. SURVEY IN MAP WORK

WASHINGTON—Many states are cooperating with the United States geological survey in expediting the work of securing state topographic maps. The topographic map resulting from the survey of an area by the geological survey becomes at once the basic map of that area. Many maps of the same area may be made subsequently from ordinary school book maps to special automobile or road maps, but they are usually based on the survey topographic map, which is tied to fixed points such as mountains and hills and referred for its various altitudes to mean sea level.

Recognizing the great importance and value of such a basic map and the fact that the federal geological survey, with its trained and experienced topographic engineers, can most accurately and economically make the map, many of the states are coming forward with state money to equal or more than equal the federal allotments.

Such cooperation between the United States geological survey and the state of Ohio was commenced in 1901, and since that date the state has appropriated \$270,000 for the purpose, the federal government expending \$233,000. The state of West Virginia has appropriated for cooperative work \$156,000 and the federal government \$149,000. In Pennsylvania \$168,237 has been expended by the state and a like amount by the federal government. In Illinois cooperation was begun in 1905, and the state has since expended \$77,623 and the federal government \$70,423.

The state of California inaugurated in

1903 a definite scheme of cooperation with the federal survey with a view to a systematic survey of the entire state and since that time has contributed \$122,000 for the work, which has been met with an equal amount of federal funds. Many other states have been and are still contributing in like manner for the purpose of carrying to completion as rapidly as possible the topographic mapping of their unsurveyed areas. The total amount of money contributed by the states for cooperative surveys during the current fiscal year is \$178,000, to be met by \$148,000 of federal funds.

LAWYER BLOCKS WOMEN'S ACTION

Charles J. Hill, a lawyer, present by proxy at a meeting Thursday of the Women's Clubhouse Corporation, questioned the legality of the session on the ground that notification had not been made as early as the by-laws require and after three hours of argument adjournment was taken without definite action.

Mr. Hill's contention was raised after it had been voted to allow Mrs. Isabella A. Potter as a salary something like \$1000 she had received for her services. The vote was 295 in favor and 210 against.

GIRLS PROMINENT IN CAST OF EMERSON COLLEGE PLAY



MISS JULIA KRANTZ

MISS FRANCES RIORDEN

Members of Iota chapter of Phi Mu Gamma Sorority of the Emerson College of Oratory will tomorrow night present "Friend Hannah," in Jordan hall, at 8:15 o'clock. Today the final rehearsals are made under the direction of Mrs. Maud Gatchell Hicks, who has been the coach. Seven years ago Emerson girls presented the same play. Miss Annie Russell coached the cast for that production. The play is a romance based on the marriage of King George III. with one of his fair subjects, a Quakeress. The cast includes Miss Edna Gilkey in

the role of George, the Prince of Wales, afterward the King; Miss Lillian Hartigan, as Isaac Axford, Hannah's Quaker lover; Miss Sadie Robinson, who plays fair friend Hannah; Miss Virginia Haile, as Margaret, Hannah's mother; Miss Jane Rae as Thomas, Hannah's uncle; Miss Maude Fiske as Betty, her maid and companion; Miss Julia Krantz as Lord Bute, the minister of state; Miss Frances Riorden as the Princess Dowager; Miss Hazel Hammond, Edward, Duke of York; Miss Ruth West, the Duke of Chandos, and Miss Dorothy Harris as Robert Clegg.

DEBATE AGAINST FREE SUGAR CONTINUES BUT VOTE FOLLOWS SOON

WASHINGTON—Debate against the free sugar bill was resumed in the House today under the rule limiting speeches to five minutes and the measure will be passed probably before adjournment.

Representatives Dupre and Wickliffe of Louisiana, Democrats, and Fordney of Michigan, McCall of Massachusetts and Hinds of Maine, Republican, spoke against the bill on Thursday, while Representatives Ayres and Connell of New York, Jarret of Tennessee and Linthicum of Maryland spoke for it.

Mr. Underwood, said Mr. McCall, proposed to dispense with \$53,000,000 in duties now derived from sugar, but there had been no proof to show that any of the duty remitted would reach the ultimate consumer. Mr. McCall considered the effect of free sugar on Cuba.

"We are," he said, "under peculiar obligations with regard to Cuba. In 1903 we gave to the sugar of that island a preferential entrance into our market, and that has been a great thing for the island. It has added to her prosperity.

"We are under obligations to her to admit sugar free of duty, because she agreed if we would admit her sugar at 20 per cent from our regular rate she would admit products of the United States to that island at a reduction of from 20 to 40 per cent below her general tariff rate. And the result of that arrangement has been that in 1903 the imports into Cuba from the United States amounted to some \$21,000,000, and in the year just closed they amounted to \$60,000,000. That is, they have increased about 300 per cent under this arrangement.

"The two largest items in the exports of the United States and Cuba are the item of breadstuffs and the item of meat, so that if we terminate this arrangement by taking away the preference which Cuba has in our market, and necessarily take away at the same time the preference which Cuba has given us as a consideration for that, we will especially strike the American farmer. He will get it coming and going. He will get it by the removal of the duty on sugar, and he will get it by the destruction of this very important item in our trade with Cuba."

Mr. McCall said that Mr. Underwood claimed that the excise bill would yield \$80,000,000, which would more than meet the deficit created by free sugar. Mr. McCall denied this and said the excise bill would not produce more than \$20,000,000. But the bill was a bold attempt to violate the constitution of the United States.

Next to Chairman Underwood, who made the first speech, Representative Hardwick of Georgia, chairman of the House sugar trust investigating committee, made the most important reply to the enemies of the measure.

IRVINGTON CLUB IN PORTLAND TO BUILD NEW \$100,000 HOME

PORTLAND, Ore.—Drawings of plans for the new \$100,000 clubhouse of the Irvington Club will be made soon. It was not expected that the undertaking would be started so soon, but after the recent house-warming in the enlarged clubhouse it was decided to begin work on the new plans at once. President Woodward entertained the committee. The house-warming party proved a big success, over 300 enjoying cards and dancing, the dancing floor being crowded to capacity; and the social committee was more than satisfied.

Chairman Edgar of the tennis committee is also among the happy ones, for he predicts a great tennis year, and to this end will inaugurate a round-robin tennis tournament among the Irvington Club tennis players, which will prove beneficial to all participating.

The plan is to start the tournament

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early and no time limit will be placed, for, if necessary, Mr. Edgar would keep up interest in the sport all summer long and would give every member the chance to play every other member, good, bad or indifferent at the game.

Following the lead of the Tacoma Tennis Club, it is probable that Chairman Edgar will make efforts to procure some crack California or eastern tennis players, men or women or both, as added attractions at one or more of the tournaments which will be pulled off on the Portland courts during the year.

Two big affairs for the Multnomah courts again this year will be the tournament of the club versus the University of Oregon players, which is scheduled for early in May, and the annual state tournament in August, though there have been requests heard that that tournament this year be played on clay courts entirely.

ATLANTIC FLEET TO RETURN SOON

WASHINGTON—After nearly three months' work under a tropical sun off the south coast of Cuba the Atlantic fleet will head for home in about two weeks and should arrive off the Chesapeake capes on March 24. Homecoming will be the annual state tournament in August, though there have been requests heard that that tournament this year be played on clay courts entirely.

The fleet will be augmented soon by the dreadnoughts Utah and Florida.

IT

ITALIAN GARDEN ARRANGED

All the beauties of an Italian garden with Old World settings will be available to the public in Horticultural hall Saturday under the auspices of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. A private view will be given this evening from 8 o'clock until 10 o'clock. An Italian orchestra will furnish music.

TECH STUDENTS TO THANK DONOR

To express appreciation of the anonymous gift of \$2,500,000 to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Harold E. Kebbon, president of the senior class, has called a mass meeting of the undergraduates for this afternoon. Richard C. MacLaurin, president of the institute, will address the students.



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Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about winter resorts, write us whether you wish sea or inland locations at home or abroad, and price you wish to pay. We will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
BOSTON—"The Little Rebel."
B. F. KEITH'S—Yankee Doodle.
CASTLE SQUARE—"Fifty Miles from Boston."
COLONIAL—"The Rose Maid."
HOLLIS—William H. Crane.
MAJESTIC—"The Chocolate Soldier."
PARK—"The Country Boy."
PLYMOUTH—"The Deep Purple."
SHUBERT—"A Man of Things."
TREMONT—Marguerite Sylva.

BOSTON CONCERTS
FRIDAY—Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., nineteenth Symphony rehearsal, Wilhelm Bachaus, soloist.
SATURDAY—8 p. m., nineteenth Symphony concert, Wilhelm Bachaus, soloist.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
FRIDAY—8 p. m., "Germania."
SATURDAY—2 p. m., "Thais"; 8 p. m., "Thais."

NEW YORK
BELASCO—David Warfield.
BLOND—"The Truth Warden."
CABLO—"The Trunk."
CENTURY—"The Garden of Allah."
COLLIER—"Buddy Pulls the Strings."
CRITERION—"Ethel Barrymore."
DALL'S—Lewis Waller.
ELLIOTT—"Bird of Paradise."
EMPIRE—"The Typhoon."
FULTON—"The Typhoon."
GAIETY—"Officer 440."
HARRIS—"The Joker."
HUDSON—Mrs. Simons.
KNICKERBOCKER—"Kismet."
LITTLE—"The Pigeon."
LYCEUM—"Preserving Mr. Panmore."
NEW AMSTERDAM—"Oliver Twist."
REPUBLIC—"The Woman."
THIRTY-NINTH—"Butterfly on Wheel."
WALLACK'S—"Dinell."

CHICAGO
CORT—"Kiddling."
GRAND—"Officer 440."
ILLINOIS—Maude Adams.
LYRIC—"The Drama Players."
OLYMPIC—"The Woman."
OPERA HOUSE—"Lonesome Pine."
PRINCESS—"Buddy Pulls the Strings."

Leading Events in the Athletic World :: With the Oarsmen

CHANGE IN STROKE PROVING SUCCESS FOR YALE OARSMEN

Coach Rogers' Squad Said to Have Made Much Progress Since Last Fall—Probable Positions

FIRST TRIAL SPIN

NEW HAVEN—Two Yale varsity eights were out on the harbor Thursday for the first time this season. A two-mile row was given each boat and the other candidates were sent out in paired boats.

The change in Yale's rowing policy, which resulted in the introduction of the English stroke, with J. O. Rogers '08 as coach, has thus far met with success. Coach Rogers has had the crew squad in hand since early last fall.

The new stroke, while similar to that in use by Oxford and Cambridge, is somewhat modified to suit American rowing conditions. The Yale oarsman, instead of leaning far forward, bending his back to get the longest possible sweep with his oar, as the Englishman does, is taught to avoid bending the back, relying more on the hips and leg muscles.

That the new stroke had resulted in a great improvement was evident as early as last fall, when the first university eight made better time than any Yale crew had done last spring with a season's training. That fact, together with the gradual improvement made by the squad since then, has created a noticeable feeling of optimism in Yale's rowing circles.

Of the 38 candidates retained on the squad to date only Captain Romeyn, Scully, Philbin, Appleton and Ives rowed against Harvard last year, and none of them has had more than one year's experience in a varsity boat.

There is, however, a wealth of material from last year's freshmen crew that has all the marks of varsity ability. The problem before the coaches this year is to get the boat well balanced, as the most experienced oarsmen have been trained to pull the port oar, while the development of the starboard candidates has been greatly hindered.

Appleton '13, who has been at stroke all season, has been shifted to No. 2. W. Baker '13, another promising candidate, has been shifted from port to starboard. The shifting of Appleton from No. 8 leaves that position open to Snowden '13S, who captured his freshman crew, and Beck '12, a former University of California rower, two of the best oarsmen in college.

At No. 1, Ives '12S, Gore '13S, Pease '14, Allen '13 and Richards '13 have all been showing up so well that it is impossible to predict who will be in the first boat in the big races. Because of his greater weight Philbin '13 has been moved from his old position at No. 6 to No. 4, Denman '13S succeeding him in the former.

Captain Romeyn '12S will row in his old position at No. 7 and Scully '12S at No. 3. E. H. York '12 has improved so rapidly since last spring that he now seems the probable choice for No. 5. At No. 2 the competition seems to have narrowed down to Appleton '13, Rogers '14 and Bugbee '13S. As there is not much choice between these men it is probable that all of them will find positions in the first two boats.

Barnum '13, last year's coxswain, seems the most probable choice for that position again this season, though he is sure to be pressed hard by both Covell '13S and Shepherd '13S of the freshmen crew last spring.

TEN-MILE RACE EVACUATION DAY

Entries will be received until Saturday for the 10-mile handicap row race to be conducted by the Municipal Athletic Association of the city of Boston Evacuation day, March 18. From the entries already received it is evident that there will be a good field of starters, including many of the men who expect to enter the B. A. A. Marathon April 19, as well as prospective candidates for the American Olympic team.

The race will start at 3 o'clock from the Dorchester Club, and will be over the following course: From the clubhouse to Blue Hill avenue, to Mattapan square, then to Blue Hill parkway, to Canton avenue, to Hemenway pond and return by the same route to the starting point. Prizes are offered for the first five place winners and a time prize for the man making the fastest actual time. Entries should be sent to Hugh C. McGrath, honorary secretary of the Municipal A. A., 43 Tremont street, Boston.

BOSTON LOSES PLAYER

CINCINNATI, O.—Two decisions on appeals by players were made public Thursday by the national baseball commission. L. W. Wilson asked the commission to decide whether he belonged to the Boston American League team or to the New Bedford club of the New England league. The commission held that the latter club was entitled to his services. The complaint by A. Schweitzer against the St. Louis American league club was decided against him and his release to the Memphis club of the Southern league was held to be valid.

EKWANOK GOLF SCHEDULE FOR COMING SEASON

Program Opens July 4 With Competition for Independence Cup—Other Meets Are Announced

MANCHESTER, Vt.—Dates for the summer golf tournament that for so many seasons have attracted the leading amateur players have been announced by the Ekwanok Country Club of this place. A start will be made on July 4, when members and guests will have a try at the Independence cup, conditions calling for handicap vs. bogey. July 10 to 13 is the period selected for the Taconic cup competition, while play for the first president's cup will last from Aug. 7 to 10. The Equinox and Orvis cups will be played for about the middle of September.

In the tournament last season Warren K. Wood of Chicago won the Taconic cup, defeating Walter J. Travis of Garden City in the final round. Travis, however, won the first president's cup, eliminating R. R. Gorton of Brae Burn in the decisive match. Charles W. Evans, Jr., of Chicago won the Equinox cup, defeating F. A. Martin at the home club in the final round.

The Ekwanok Country Club, organized in 1899, is an active member of the United States Golf Association. The land embraces 150 acres of beautiful country and the present clubhouse is being enlarged. Officers are as follows:

President, R. T. Lincoln; vice-president, J. L. Taylor; secretary and treasurer, C. H. Clark.

Board of governors—R. T. Lincoln, J. L. Taylor, G. M. Thacher, Clark Burnham, George Ord, C. M. Clature, E. S. Isham, R. F. McQueen, A. M. Reed, Paul Waterman, J. B. de Gourey, J. J. Gunther, H. W. Brown and H. G. Young.

SWEENEY SIGNS; REGULARS WIN

AUGUSTA, Ga.—At last William Sweeney, the crack second baseman of the Boston National League baseball club has come to terms. Sweeney signed a three year contract Thursday, receiving a rising scale which will give him practically what he demanded in the third year.

By a score of 5 to 1 the Regulars defeated the Yammigans on the Allen park diamond. The game, while good, was without any features—just clean and fair playing, and with fewer errors than the first game played.

Innings 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Regulars 2 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 5 8 3
Yammigans 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 5 7
Batters: E. W. Brown and G. W. Brown; Pitcher: H. G. Young; Catcher: C. H. Clark; First base: J. L. Taylor; Second base: R. T. Lincoln; Third base: G. M. Thacher; Left field: G. M. Thacher; Right field: G. M. Thacher; Umpire: Brown.

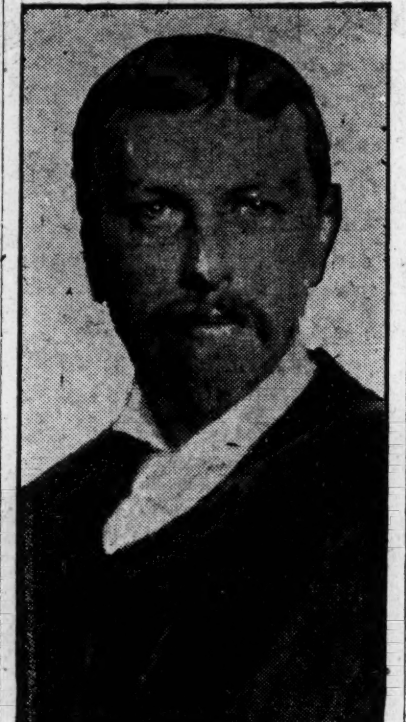
ATHLETICS WIN AGAIN

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—The Athletics, world's champions, are in such good shape now that they need but a few days to complete their training stunts here and be in excellent fettle. San Antonio has lost most of its prestige because the two teams clashed in the fourth encounter and the champions won again, 7 to 3. Both Shawkey, who started pitching, and Salmon, who relieved him in the third, held the locals hitless. Brown was hit hard in the seventh, two singles, a pass and a triple netting three runs. In the remaining innings he was invincible.

MR. VANDERLIP RETURNS

NEW YORK—President Vanderlip of National City Bank has returned from the South.

College President Who Is Taking Part in Chess Series With Students



ARTHUR T. HADLEY
President Yale University

YALE STUDENTS DEFEAT FACULTY IN CHESS MATCH

Undergraduates Easily Capture Second of Series by Score of 6½ to 1½—Are Now Tied

NEW HAVEN—The Yale varsity chess team played a return match with a team of seven representing the faculty Thursday, including President A. T. Hadley, who played at the fourth table. The result was a signal triumph for the students by the score of 6½ to 1½.

Prof. E. W. Brown of the mathematical department drew his game at board 3 against H. D. Hooker of the intercollegiate quartet, but otherwise fortune favored the collegians. Professor Bakewell of the philosophy department was the only faculty player who obtained a threatening advantage at any time, but T. A. Lightner fought a hard uphill game, finally scoring as the result of a severe counter attack.

President Hadley lost to P. Robertson in 19 moves, which was also the length of the game between R. Beach and Dean Brown of the divinity school. President Hadley had the white pieces in a Scotch gambit. His opponent knew the defense thoroughly and outwitted his distinguished adversary in the middle game. Professor Hawley of the forestry school, Professor Palmer, head of the German department, and Professor Petrunkevitch of the department of invertebrate zoology, all went down to defeat. In the first round the faculty were victorious by 5 to 4. The summary:

Yale Varsity	Yale Faculty
1-R. E. Starnes	1-Prof. Hawley
2-R. Beach	2-Dean Brown
3-H. D. Hooker	3-Prof. E. W. Brown
4-P. Robertson	4-Pres. A. T. Hadley
5-A. S. Terry	5-Prof. Palmer
6-T. A. Lightner	6-Prof. Bakewell
7-L. A. Horton	7-Prof. Petrunkevitch
Total 6½	Total 1½

NEWARK LIKELY TO GET FINAL FOR U. S. CYCLE TEAM

Twelve Americans Who Will Race at Stockholm in Olympics Probably Will Be Picked on Velodrome

NEW YORK—The final tryout for the American cycle team which is to be selected for the Olympic championships at Stockholm will very likely be held in New Jersey, with the finish on the track at the Newark Velodrome. J. M. Chapman, manager of the Newark track, has made an offer to the American Olympic cycling committee to handle the race and the proposition is now in the hands of Richard F. Kelsey of New York, chairman of the committee and also chairman of the National Cycling Association, under whose auspices the event is to be conducted. Kelsey favors the scheme and will have his committee act on it this week.

The distance of the race will in all probability be 75 miles. It would be easily possible to select a course in the vicinity of Newark to run the 50 miles on the road and then ride the other 25 miles on the Velodrome track. The road course would be a circuitous route from Newark out to Morristown and over the old Milburn-Irvington Cycle Derby course. There is one succession of hills all the way from Newark to Morristown and the route would be very much similar to the course around Lake Malar, Stockholm, Sweden, on which the race will be held at the Olympic games. It would also be a severe test for the riders.

Preliminary trials will be held in San Francisco, Salt Lake City, New York, Chicago and Boston and the men who qualify in these would compete in Newark. The American team finally selected will consist of 12 men.

TEXAS COTTON CONDITIONS

AUSTIN—President Radford of the Farmers Union is very hopeful that the plan inaugurated by Governor Colquitt and others for decreasing the cotton acreage in Texas and the South will be successful.

Another notable feature of the industry is that the ground was never in better condition for planting than now.

Much cotton is still to be marketed in Texas, but the shipping movement is now increasing and indications are that it will not be long until practically all of the crop will have been sold. According to statements of bank officials their institutions are being called upon to a much lesser degree this spring for advances by farmers than for several years. The same report comes from the country merchants.

COMMERCE HIGH BOYS WIN

High School of Commerce intermediates and juniors defeated the Brighton high and West Roxbury high athletes in a triangular meet in Commerce gymnasium Thursday. The Commerce seniors scored 30 points to Brighton high seniors' three in a tryout for the regimental meet. Other senior events will be held this afternoon at the Columbus avenue playgrounds. The total points in all divisions were Commerce 111, Brighton high 16, West Roxbury high 5. The latter school was not represented in the senior division.

DARTMOUTH COACH IS TRYING TO DEVELOP GOOD BATTING TEAM

Sixteen Candidates for Positions Outside of Pitcher and Catcher Have Been Retained at Hanover

SEVERAL VETERANS

HANOVER, N. H.—Prospects for a successful baseball season at Dartmouth are particularly bright at the present time. Since the first call for candidates was issued three weeks ago, three cuts have been made in the squad, and Coach Woods is now able to get a true line on what his men can do. From the squad of 42 which reported at the beginning of the season, 16 remain. These 16 do not include the battery candidates, who have all been retained on the squad. Coach Woods desires to give constant batting practice to his men, and it is for this reason that he has kept all his pitchers.

The battery candidates and infielders have received most of the attention so far. The cage in the new gymnasium is large enough to lay out a regulation size diamond, affording plenty of room for fielding and base running.

Morey '13, Ekstrom '13 and Gammons '12, Willard '14 and Hallett '14 are the most promising pitchers. The first three have all had experience in varsity contests, and Willard and Hallett both made good records on last year's freshman team. For catcher are Spillane '13, Alden '12, Steen '12, Bernstein '13 and Nolan '12. Alden and Steen are varsity players of a year or more experience, and Spillane caught two years at Holy Cross before transferring to Dartmouth. He was ineligible last year on account of the one-year rule, but is expected to be one of the mainstays behind the bat the coming season.

For first base, Bennett '13 and Cook '14 are the most promising. The former, on account of his experience, seems to have the call for the position, but Cook is pushing him hard. Second base is being cared for by Donohue '13, of last year's varsity and Sullivan '14 of the 1914 freshman team. Four candidates have been retained for short, Wilder '13, Fahey '14, Kimball '14, Roland '14. At present, Fahey leads. Third base is the scene of a battle between Rollins '12, last year's guardian and Ramage '14. In the outfield, but one place remains open. Captain Daley and Hoban '12, are sure of their positions. For the open place, a lively contest will be waged. The aspirants for this place are: Niles '14, Gammons '12, Loudon '14 and Twitchell '13. All these men are good, and probably until the team gets outdoors no choice can be made.

It has been Coach Woods' plan to develop a team of hitters and for this reason, only the best batters have been retained. He is of the opinion that it is much easier to develop fielding ability in a player than it is to develop skill in batting. The squad at present consists of:

Gammons, Morris, Alden, Steen, Nolan, Rollins, Hoban and Captain Daley '12; Morey, Ekstrom, Woods, Bennett, Donohue, Wilder, Twitchell '13; Hallett, Willard, Lavin, Howell, Platt, Cook, Sullivan, Fahey, Kimball, Roland, Ramage, Loudon and Niles '14.

RAYNOLDS AND CARTER DEFEAT EDWARD F. GRAY

NEW YORK—Edward F. Gray lost two games in the pocket billiard tournament for the amateur title at the Amateur Billiard Club Thursday. He lost the afternoon game to Edward Reynolds by a score of 125 to 117, and in the evening game L. F. Carter won an easy victory by a score of 125 to 51. Carter played a steady, consistent game, while Gray was far from his best form and missed continually.

Edward Reynolds made the high run of the tournament in the afternoon match with Gray, running off 34 balls in the seventh, eighth and ninth frames. Reynolds held the whip hand from the start. Gray took a number of difficult chances on combination shots, but missed several of them. The standing:

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Carter	2	0	1,000
Hyman	2	1	.667
Reynolds	2	1	.667
Till	1	1	.500
Gray	0	3	.000
Douglas	0	3	.000

CONNECTICUT LEAGUE DATES

NEW HAVEN—At a meeting of the directors of the Connecticut Baseball League Thursday the schedule for the 1912 season was adopted. The season opens April 26 and closes Sept. 15, and calls for each team to play 13 games with the other teams. One sale was reported, that of First Baseman Frank Gygli of the New Haven team to New Britain.

SYRACUSE PREPARES FOR MEET

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse University track athletes are busy preparing for the coming indoor meet with Michigan which is held in the gymnasium here March 23. Coach Thomas F. Keane is confident of making a good showing. Since the Columbia team was so easily defeated in the indoor meet here, he has been very optimistic.

ATHLETIC CLUBS MEET TONIGHT FOR WATER POLO TITLE

Missouri Athletic Club Will Be Represented by Same Men Who Won the Title in 1911

PITTSBURGH—The water polo team of the Missouri Athletic Club, of St. Louis, holder of the national championship, will have to defend its title here tonight and tomorrow against some of the strongest sextets ever developed.

The New York Athletic Club and the Chicago Athletic Association have entered teams, and splendid competition is looked for; in fact, the three great rivals are so well matched that there is no telling where the victory will rest. The Missouri Athletic Club will have in the water the same men who captured the pennant last year—Capt. Hugh Siegel, Manfred Toeppen, Harold Blake, Allen Hancock and Charles and E. W. Cohen. They are a fast, aggressive, hard playing lot and feel confident of success.

The Chicago Athletic Association will line up Capt. Eugene Durand, Jaeger, W. Loehde, J. Gunther, E. McConnell and Elliott, all experienced, clever players, who have both weight and speed in their favor.

The New York Athletic Club will rely on a team of veterans made up of Capt. Ogden Reid, L. B. Goodwin, L. de B. Handley, Joseph Ruddy, James Steen and Conrad Trubench, E. Kelley and Dooley will be the substitutes and the former is almost sure to play part of the time. Most of these men have been in the game for 10 years or more. They won the last championship in which they took part, but they have had no hard games since 1909.

The Pittsburgh Athletic Club is expected to be an added starter, but its team is hardly likely to be prominent. The elimination matches will be played tonight and the final tomorrow evening.

R. N. GOOD NAMED TO COACH COLBY FOOTBALL TEAM

WATERVILLE, Me.—At this week's meeting of the Colby College Athletic Council R. N. Good '10 was elected head coach of the football team of Colby College for the season of 1912. The choice of this former Colby athlete has been met with much enthusiasm by all connected with the college. As a participant and varsity man in three sports, football, baseball and track, while he was in college, Good was one of the best athletes ever turned out by Colby coaches. In football he was always the mainstay of the team, playing a half-back position and when once started was one of the hardest men in the four Maine colleges to bring to the ground at that time. In his senior year at Colby he played opposite his brother, Roy Good, who is captain of next fall's team and a star player.

A coach chosen from the alumni is a new policy at Colby and is meeting with much approval. As now planned Mr. Good, in addition to having general charge of the team, will direct his chief attention to the backfield and a good line coach will be secured to aid him. Barkhart, the former Dartmouth tackle, is now the chief candidate for this position and an effort is being made to secure his services for next fall.

CLEVELAND WINS FROM B. A. A. SEVEN

Cleveland Athletic Club's hockey team defeated the Boston Athletic Association's seven 3 to 1 in the Arena Thursday evening. The visitors quite outclassed the local skaters, Huntington and Heron being the only Boston men who showed dash in the first period, while Gustine, who is acknowledged to be one of the fastest amateur rovers in the game, was the star for the visitors. Shortwell got going near the middle of the second period and Gardner's work at goal was good considering the weakened outer defense. The summary:

CLEVELAND A. A. BOSTON A. A.
MacFarland, r.w. l.w. Shortwell
Poland, c. c. Hicks
Gustine, f. f. Huntington
Irving, f. f. Osgood (Leslie)
Elder, c.p. c.p. Heron
Winters, p. p. H. Foster
Marchand, g. g. Gardner
Score, Cleveland A. A. 3, Boston A. A. 1.
Goals made by Irving E. Poland 6, Gustine 16, Hicks 13-16. Penalties, Irving 2m., tripping; Hicks 2m., pushing; Winters 2m., tripping; Leslie 2m., tripping. Referee, Tingley and Poland. Umpires, Mackay and Gifford. Timers—Dutton and Carlton. Time, 20m. halves.

COLUMBIA GIVES "Cs" AGAIN

NEW YORK—Each member of the Columbia University basketball team received the varsity "C" Thursday at a meeting of the athletic council. This is the fourth successive time that players on the Columbia five have thus been honored. The men who get their letters are Capt. C. D. Benson '15 S, S. Jacques '13, J. C. Lee, Jr., '15, E. H. Osterhout '12 L, and Manager H. H. Clyne '12.

M'DERMOTT LOWERS RECORD

CHICAGO—Michael McDermott of the Chicago Athletic Association reduced his own national record of 2:43 1-5 for the 220-yard breast stroke swim of the National Amateur Athletic Union championships by making the distance in 2:39 Thursday night. Duke Kanamoku, the Hawaiian, won the 100-yard swim in 0:57. Frizelle of New York was second.

HARVARD OARSMEN GET FIRST OUTDOOR PRACTISE OF YEAR

First Varsity Eight Given About an Hour's Work on the Charles Under Coach Wray

SEVERAL SHIFTS

Followers of varsity rowing at Harvard are today much pleased over the prospects of having outdoor rowing on the Charles river from now on. It was felt last week that the crew would be held back; this spring, but the first river work was held Thursday afternoon, which was the same date on which the 1911 squad took the water.

Chanler was at stroke in the first eight, as he was last fall in the preliminary work. Behind him were the veterans Newton and Captain Strong at Nos. 7 and 6 respectively. Metcalf could not report to row in his place at No. 5, and Mills of the freshman eight of last year took his place. With the return of Metcalf within a day or two Mills will probably go in at No. 5 in the second eight, displacing Henry Rogers, who will go to the third.

Rogers, the football end and former outfielder on the baseball team, is trying his hand at rowing. He never tried crew rowing until the candidates for the varsity eight were called out this winter, but is proving an apt pupil under Coach Wray, and with his strength and build there is a good chance that he will work out a place for himself in one of the varsity shells, probably the four-oar.

Stratton and Morgan were both tried at No. 2, the seat held last fall by George von L. Meyer Jr. Stratton rowed in that position in the Yale race last season and will probably get the place again this year, now that Meyer is out of the running.

The second and third varsity eights continued their practice in the lake at Newell house, and they will probably work there until the ice clears entirely from the river, so that they can get away from the float at the Newell.

The orders for the eights follow:
First varsity—Stroke, Chanler; 7, Newton; 6, Strong; 5, Mills; 4, Goodale; 3, Q. Reynolds; 2, Stratton and E. Morgan; bow, Falcit; coxswain, C. Abeles.
Second varsity—Stroke, Eager; 7, L. Curtis; 6, Taylor; 5, Rogers; 4, Trumbull; 3, Nelson; 2, Cronin; bow, Carver; coxswain, A. Abeles.
Third varsity—Stroke, Sargent; 7, Converse; 6, J. Morgan; 5, Cutler; 4, R. Parker; 3, Walker; 2, Peabody; bow, Saltonstall; coxswain, Brownlee.

M'ELWEE FLORIDA GOLF CHAMPION

PALM BEACH, Fla.—R. H. McElwee, Onwentsia, is the new amateur golf champion of Florida, as he defeated H. J. Topping, Greenwich, in the 36-hole final Thursday by a wide margin. Topping led at the end of the first nine holes by two up, but lost six holes coming in and was four down at the end of the morning half. The afternoon saw McElwee increase his lead to seven up at the twelfth green where the match ended. A. F. Huston, Merion, won the final of the first consolation division, defeating John Shepard, Jr., of Wannamoisett. The summary:

Championship, final—R. H. McElwee, Onwentsia, defeated H. J. Topping, Greenwich, 7 and 4, 36 holes.
First consolation—J. E. Rumbaugh, Asheville, defeated W. A. Avery, Detroit, 3 and 2.
First consolation A. A. Huston, Merion, defeated John Shepard, Jr., Wannamoisett, 3 and 2.
Second consolation—R. M. Fair, Middletown, defeated W. J. Conners, Buffalo, 2 up.

TERRY'S MOUNTAINS TEAM FIRST

CHICAGO—Playing in fine form in the five-man event of the American Bowling Congress tournament, the Terry's Mountains team of Milwaukee piled up a score of 1000 in the third game of its series Thursday night and today holds first place in the big contest with a score of 2870. Theirs was the greatest five-man effort seen on the alleys here in years. In the doubles Vandortuk and Martin St. Paul dropped into second place with a score of 1212, a tie with McKnew and Krauss of Washington, D. C.

JONES WINS AT THREE-CUSHION

PHILADELPHIA—Jones of Philadelphia defeated McCourt of Pittsburgh in a national amateur three-cushion billiard championship game Thursday night by a score of 50 to 47 in 97 innings. Jones' high run was 5 and McCourt's 4.

Matheson
"Silent Six."

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Ask to see the hidden trucks and carriers for tools.

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Will save you money. See our large stock. We make to order. 67-69 Franklin St.

REMOVAL OF JUDGE MAHONEY AND PARDON OF PRISONERS ASKED

(Continued from page one)

John F. Lynch and John P. S. Mahoney represented the defendants.

Several witnesses testified, and while Joseph Bedard, secretary of the organization, was on the stand, he was asked concerning vouchers showing transactions with the account in the trust company, but he could not pick out the specific vouchers counsel sought to obtain, because of his unfamiliarity with them. To save time the case went over until Tuesday, and meantime an expert is to have the privilege of examining the vouchers and picking out those pertinent to this inquiry and have them ready for examination by the court and as subject matter of inquiry by counsel when the hearing is resumed. The expert to be engaged by counsel for the relators will examine the vouchers at the office of Attorney Mahoney in Lawrence.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Several thousand strikers swarmed into the Wood and Washington mills this morning. Many prepared to go to work and others appeared to make sure of their positions for Monday morning. The mills are not prepared to handle a large crowd, and a very large percentage were turned away and notified to come back Monday.

Pickets were out in force at the Arlington mills. This was made the vulnerable point, but a heavy detail of police prevented attempts at intimidation. They were orderly and kept on moving and no arrests were made.

Prepared to give details regarding the disbursement of relief funds of approximately \$65,000 sent here during the 10 weeks' strike of textile operatives, William D. Haywood, William Trautmann, Joseph Bedard, Joseph Sheehan and William Yates left here this morning for Boston to answer injunction proceedings brought by opposing interests last Monday.

William Trautmann declared today he has completed his financial statement and that if those who brought suit to enjoin the Industrial Workers of the World committee from disbursing any more relief to the strikers, can show the court they are privileged to see it, he will turn it over to them.

In view of the settlement of the strike by six of the largest mills here and the probability of the remaining five mills to follow soon in granting concessions to their workers, an effort will be made to drop the injunction proceedings by some of those whose names are signed to the petition asking the court order.

The city was quiet today. Four hundred pickets were at the Arlington, one of the mills still holding out. There was no sign of disorder.

Following the action of the operatives in voting to ratify the decision of their strike committee to call off the strike in the four mills of the American Woolen Company, the Kunhardt and the Atlantic mill, and return to work on Monday, a committee of six representing the strike committee of the Industrial Workers of the World left today for Boston to beg Governor Foss to give full pardon to every person now in jail awaiting sentence and all those sentenced to jail as a result of clashes between the strikers and police during the industrial contest.

The vote of Thursday, in which about 15,000 operatives participated, included the proposition that the Arlington, Pacific, Usco, Everett, Duck mills and the International Paper Company mill are still considered to be on strike.

Various estimates give from 10,000 to 14,000 as the number who will return to work on Monday, with from 4,000 to 6,000 still out.

Statements were received today from the Brightwood mill which indicate that it will be in line before Monday. There is reason to believe that practically all the mills will make satisfactory arrangements by Monday.

Probable cause was found by Judge Mahoney Thursday in the case of Guido Mazzarella. He was held in \$10,000 on two charges of being an accessory before the fact in an assault with intent to play metropolitan policemen Richard H. Murphy and Daniel McLeod on Common street during the shooting at 6 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 25.

MORE MILLS FALL IN LINE ON WAGE INCREASE NOTICE

Following the action of the Fall River textile manufacturers in announcing a 5 per cent increase in wages the New Bedford mill owners Thursday decided to make the same advance commencing March 25.

All the cotton mills of New Bedford, with the exception of the Nashawena, Nonquit and Manomet, which are controlled by the William Whitman interests, and the Dartmouth and Bristol mills, controlled by Walter H. Langshaw, are represented in the association. The number of textile operatives not affected at the present time by the wage increase is estimated at about 6,000.

At meetings of the loomfixers and weavers of Fall River Thursday night the offer of the manufacturers was refused.

It is expected that it will be only a very short time before the Rhode Island cotton manufacturers will fall in line with those of other places in New England in granting wage increases, following the action of the New Bedford mill men Thursday.

Further announcement of advances in

SAMUEL J. ELDER IN NEW HAMPSHIRE COURT UPHOLDS WILL

(Continued from page one)

by the plaintiff at the instigation of his counsel, first, in the so-called "next friends suit" of 1907 and again in the present suit.

Chief Justice Parsons interrupted to ask if the real question before the court was not as to whether a valid trust was created by the residuary clause of the will.

Mr. Streeter admitted that this phase was an important question, but said that there were others.

"One thing we defendants want settled," he said, "is whether the plaintiffs have any legal standing here. We hold that they have not because of the deed of settlement before cited.

"We want the court to decide that they have no standing in this suit. If this matter is left unsettled we cannot know when the plaintiffs will start proceedings against us in some other court."

"You don't mean to say that you want us to decide that the plaintiff has no standing to proceed against you in case it is decided that the trust created by the will is invalid?" asked Justice Parsons.

"No," replied General Streeter; "but in the meantime, before the question of the validity of the trust is settled, there is nothing to prevent the plaintiffs' parading the length and breadth of the land starting new proceedings against us on these grounds, which we believe to be unwarrantable."

The court then took a recess and went into the conference with counsel for the several parties in the proceedings. It was agreed that there should be no more argument by defendants at the present time on the standing of the plaintiff.

LA FOLLETTE AND ROOSEVELT FIGHT IN NORTH DAKOTA

MANDAN, N. D.—Senator Robert M. La Follette made an address today at Jamestown, N. D., in his campaign to secure the endorsement of the Republican voters at the first state presidential preference primary to be held in this county. He said:

"If I had been President when these great trusts were forming, when McKinley and Roosevelt were national executives, I should have called the United States district attorneys of the whole country to Washington and I should have handed each one a copy of the Sherman anti-trust law, and I would have said: 'Go and commit that to memory and come back here at this same hour tomorrow.' Then when they came back I would have said to them, 'Now that you know what this law means, go out and do your duty as prosecutors. If you don't I will put you out and will put in men who will.'"

Senator La Follette will speak tonight at Bismarck and will wind up his campaign tomorrow at Fargo and Grand Forks.

Congressman L. B. Hanna is in charge of the Roosevelt headquarters at Fargo and is directing the Roosevelt campaign from there. Assisting him is John F. Bass, brother of the New Hampshire Governor.

While no active political organization is in operation on behalf of President Taft, the business interests of the state are conducting a quiet campaign for him. The leaders in this movement are hopeful that the break between the La Follette and Roosevelt factions in the state will be so great as to result in the choice of the President for the party's candidate at the primary.

RADCLIFFE GETS MONEY FOR FUND

Radcliffe College has received by the will of Elvath Pratt of Worcester a legacy of \$4775, to establish a scholarship. The income is to be given to a student coming from Worcester. This scholarship will not be available for two years.

The European fellowship of the Association of Collegiate Alumni, of \$500, has been awarded for 1912-13 to Margaret Coleman Waites, A. B. Radcliffe 1905, A. M. 1906, Ph. D. 1910, who has been for two years instructor of Latin in Rockford College. Miss Waites plans to spend the year 1912-13 in the American School of Classical Studies, Rome.

NAVY YARD RESOLUTION IN

WASHINGTON—Representative Murray introduced in the House today the resolution passed by the Massachusetts Legislature requesting the senators and representatives from that state to oppose abolishment of the Charlestown navy yard.

New Hampshire were made Thursday at Exeter, Pittsfield, Newmarket and Salmon Falls.

DISTRICT POLICE ORDERED TO BARRE

Chief J. H. Whitney of the district police has ordered to withdraw from Lawrence all the men of his command who can possibly be spared from work city and proceed immediately to Barre, where Captain Proctor of the district police is having difficulty in keeping in check the textile operators who are on strike there.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

MALDEN

At the annual meeting of the Malden Historical Society held Thursday evening in the public library, George W. Chamberlain was reelected secretary and treasurer and the directors elected are J. W. Wellman, A. H. Wellman, George L. Gould, R. R. Robinson, C. E. Mann, Sylvester Baxter, W. G. A. Turner, W. K. Watkins, former Representative Charles H. Adams of Melrose and former Mayor H. H. Newton of Everett. Charles F. Read, secretary of the Bostonian Society, was the speaker.

John Dearborn, Edward L. Nealon and William P. Downie have been elected to membership in the Board of Trade, making the total membership 227.

QUINCY

Charles H. Johnson gave an illustrated lecture on "Quincy, Past and Present," at Coddington school hall Thursday evening, for the athletic fund of the public schools.

The Washington Street Congregational church has elected: Clerk, Thomas B. Pollard; deacons, Herbert Bonney, William E. Deane; deaconesses, Mrs. L. A. Cook and Mrs. Daniel Higgins; superintendent of Sunday school, Charles H. Sherburne; assistant superintendent, Harry Sanborn; superintendent of primary department, Miss Mary L. Connors.

FRANKLIN

Selectmen have made these appointments: Forest fire warden, Edward S. Cook; public weigher, Fred L. Tufts; sealer of weights and measures, Charles L. Dean, and superintendent of gypsy and brown-tail moth work, John W. Stobart.

The Rev. Dillon Bronson, D. D., gave an illustrated lecture on "Japan, the Flowery Kingdom," at the Methodist Episcopal church Thursday evening.

WHITMAN

The officers of the newly organized lodge of Good Templars are: C. O. Green, C. T.; Eric Nordstrom, V.; Roy Green, P. S.; Charles Hayward, treasurer; Percy Green, marshal; Sherman Green, deputy marshal; T. F. Leslie, chaplain. A committee of five was appointed to secure a hall and arrange for the next meeting.

NEWTON

Officers elected by Newton Democratic Club are: President, James A. Waters; financial secretary, Edward Mitchell; recording secretary, William J. McGrath; treasurer, James E. Farrell; executive committee, John W. Murphy, William J. Doherty, Daniel O'Connell, Thomas Francy, John J. Nolan, James B. McInerney, Timothy McCarty.

BROOKLINE

Robert Edson, the actor, will make his home in Brookline with his parents when he comes to Boston to act "The Indiscretion of Truth."

Sewer assessments have been levied by the selectmen on property in St. Paul, Kent, Carlton, Walnut, Vernon and Boylston streets and Longwood avenue.

RANDOLPH

The Ladies Benevolent Society of the Church of the Unity has elected: President, Mrs. Seth D. Bradley; vice-president, Mrs. Willis D. Chubbuck; secretary, Mrs. B. F. Hayden; treasurer, Mrs. Albert Hawes.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The schools in town closed today for two weeks, except the high school, which will close March 29 for one week, during which the senior class will enjoy its trip to Washington, D. C.

DEDHAM

The trustees of the public library have elected Robert B. Worthington as chairman and J. Raphael McCoolle, secretary.

WEYMOUTH

The selectmen have appointed Charles B. Cushing town accountant.

The Victor Metal Company is to move its plant to New London, Conn.

NORWELL

Henry A. Turner of this town has been appointed by Governor Foss a delegate to the national drainage convention at New Orleans.

STONEHAM

The finance committee will give a public hearing tonight on the town articles.

WAKEFIELD WANTS THE GRAND TRUNK

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—Resolutions favoring the admission of the Grand Trunk railroad and the extension of its lines through this town, if feasible, were unanimously adopted Thursday night by the town's special committee on better railroad and freight facilities.

Senator Charles H. Brown and Representative Charles A. Dean were urged to work for the passage of such bills as will effect the entrance of the road.

BOILER INSPECTORS NAMED

Governor Foss has appointed five new members of the district police to serve as boiler inspectors under the act passed last year. They are: Percy B. Bragdon of Nantucket, Benjamin S. Waterman of Medford, Edward A. Moses of Lowell, George E. Richardson of Worcester and Charles Skagland of Boston.

NEW HAMPTON ALUMNI TO DINE

At the annual reunion and banquet of the New Hampton Alumni Association tonight at the Vendome, former Congressman Samuel W. McCall of the class of 1870, who has arranged the program, will preside at the banquet.

MELROSE

In all probability Claude L. Allen, senator, will ask the Legislature for permission for this city to have the question of revising the city charter placed informally on the ballot at the next municipal election. The present city charter of Melrose, adopted in 1899, was one of the latest types known at that time. Under it the Melrose board of aldermen are given all of the powers of the boards of selectmen of towns with the exception of the limitation of expenditures to \$12 on each \$1000 assessed.

Hugh de Payens commandery received a return visitation from De Molay commandery Thursday evening when the Red Cross degree was worked. Addresses were made by Eminent Commanders Alonzo Hall of Hugh de Payens and Charles W. Kidder of De Molay and by Milton A. Stone, Harry Hunt of Hugh de Payens and E. C. Woodbury of De Molay commanderies, former eminent commanders.

BEVERLY

John A. Ober, inspector of buildings, is sending out to all contractors and builders a copy of the new building ordinances and is calling attention to the requirements that after March 15 no work can be begun until a permit has been issued and that no work can be covered in until it is inspected.

Thomas L. Jenkins, a well known Salem lawyer and well known in Beverly where he worked for a number of years before taking up the practice of law, has announced that he will be a candidate for the Republican nomination of register of deeds against James J. Tierney of Salem, who has announced that he is to seek the nomination.

ARLINGTON

In the annual report of the selectmen a comparative table of the tax statistics is given showing figures for the past five years. The total valuation of the real and personal estate in 1911 was \$13,110,483 as against 10,887,267 in 1905, or a gain of nearly \$3,000,000 for the five years. In real estate \$1,895,620 has been gained, while \$326,386 has been made on personal property since 1905. The population is 11,187. Land is assessed at \$4,727,638, and the valuation of the buildings is placed at \$6,709,970.

WAKEFIELD

The Beebe town library trustees have named the following committees: Library, Harry Foster, chairman, Richard Dutton, Mrs. Sarah Y. Morton; reading room, Hervey J. Skinner, chairman, Walter O. Cartwright, Winfield S. Ripley, Jr.; catalogue, Miss E. Florence Eaton, chairman, Mrs. Morton, Mr. Skinner; finance, Dr. Frank T. Woodbury, chairman, Miss Eaton, Mr. Foster; Greenwood branch, W. S. Ripley, Jr., chairman, Mr. Cartwright, Dr. Woodbury; books, Edson W. White.

LEXINGTON

At the annual meeting of Lexington Historical Society these officers were elected: President, Alonzo E. Locke; vice-presidents, Edward P. Bliss, Herbert G. Locke, Clarence E. Sprague, Miss Clara W. Harrington and Miss Gertrude Pierce; recording secretary, Miss Madeline P. Cook; treasurer, Byron C. Marble; historian, the Rev. Samuel Knowles; custodian, Mrs. Ellen B. Lane; corresponding secretary, Miss Barbara McKinnon; auditor, Charles F. Pierce.

READING

The annual report of the town accountant, John H. Sheldon, shows a slight increase of \$2800 in the town debt. The town's debt is now \$353,900. Receipts from all sources during the year were \$284,921.22. The indebtedness was increased \$24,900 by the issue of notes on the purchase of the Ground-estate for a town hall site and for municipal light construction and decreased by the payment of \$22,100 in school house, light plant and water plant notes and bonds.

MEDFORD

Petitions containing the names of 642 names will be forwarded today to the officials of the Boston & Maine railroad asking that additional trains be placed on the Medford branch of the Portland division.

Charles S. Taylor, mayor, has named Ralph Thorson and Edward Fitzgerald as joint chairmen of a committee for observance of June 17. There is to be a civic parade followed by a mass meeting and addresses in the evening.

CHELSEA

This evening T. F. O'Connor will give an illustrated lecture on "The Stars" at the Y. M. C. A. building. He will explain the stellar formations, how they are measured and how their changes are recorded.

The new officers of the Chelsea Yacht Club are commodore, Fred Jones; vice-commodore, James Foley; secretary, Charles Lee; treasurer, Jeremiah Taylor; measurer, Frank E. Becker.

NEEDHAM

The Junior Guild of Christ church has been organized with these officers: President, Mrs. Ernest Flint; vice-president, Miss Olive J. Beech; secretary, Miss Sadie Spicer; treasurer, Miss Fanny M. Collishaw. Meetings will be held on Monday evenings in the guild room on Hillside avenue.

HANOVER

The senior class of the Hanover high school will leave for a week's trip to Washington on Friday, March 22.

The ladies auxiliary of the North Hanover fire department held a supper and social in the engine house hall in North Hanover Thursday evening.

MAYOR CALLS FOR SPECIAL MEETING OF CITY COUNCIL

Feeling that city business is too pressing to permit of an interval of two weeks between city council meetings, Mayor Fitzgerald has called a special meeting of this body for next Wednesday.

The council adjourned this week for a fortnight. The mayor declares that the welfare of the city requires immediate consideration of the appropriations of \$300,000 for street improvements and \$400,000 for sewer construction.

Since two weeks must pass after preliminary action by the council before their action becomes operative, delay until the next meeting would carry the beginning of necessary work into April.

RHODE ISLAND INSTITUTE OPENS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Prof. Henry W. Holmes of the division of education at Harvard University is the opening speaker today at the state normal school at the spring session of the Rhode Island institute of instruction. The list of speakers for the day includes many prominent men and women from several sections of the country.

Among the speakers on today's program are Calvin N. Kendall, commissioner of education for New Jersey; John King Clark, principal of public school No. 23, Bronx, N. Y.; Emerson L. Adams, superintendent of public school of Central Falls, R. I.; Ernest K. Thomas of the Rhode Island State College, Miss Lotta A. Clark of the Charlestown, Mass., high school; Anthony Comstock of New York; Walter E. Ranger, commissioner of Rhode Island public schools; Miss Mabel H. White, Miss Helen A. Reynolds, Miss Helen M. Greene, Miss Lena F. Bates, Miss Katherine M. Murray, Miss Lucy W. House, Mrs. Sara Bryant Boist, Miss Ellen Le Garde, Silas T. Nye, Mrs. Florence E. Warner, Miss Cassandra M. Pierce, Miss May W. Meegan, Miss Mary McArdle, Miss Mary T. McGinn, Mrs. Ruth C. Palmer, Miss Mary Williams, Miss Mary D. Phillips, Dudley E. Campbell, Miss E. Gertrude Ross, Miss Alma L. Bannan, Miss Nora L. McGuire, Miss Heckman, Miss Bertha V. Cord, Miss Adelaide Patterson of Rhode Island College, C. Edward Fisher, Miss Nellie I. Flynn, Miss Lillian B. Miner, David W. Hoyt and W. H. Holmes, president of the institute.

MAYOR BARRY EXPLAINS VETO

Mayor J. Edward Barry of Cambridge declared today that his reason for vetoing the order passed by the Cambridge city council calling for increases in the salaries of the police department is due to the fact that the passage of the order would entail an additional expenditure of \$16,000 a year.

He says there is an order before the city council calling for an increase in the salaries of the fire department and the two orders together if passed would mean an additional expenditure of \$26,000. He says that figures of the police and fire departments of cities in Massachusetts show that Cambridge compares favorably with them and in many cases the salaries are higher there.

DARDANELES WELL PROTECTED

NEW YORK—The defenses of the Dardanelles have been strengthened and completed in every respect. It is confidently affirmed by the Turkish military authorities that the stronghold is impregnable and that any attempt to force it will cost Italy her fleet, says a Constantinople message to the New York Herald.

CURTIS HALL IS DEDICATED

More than 800 citizens of Jamaica Plain were present Thursday evening at the dedication and formal opening of Curtis hall.

Mayor Fitzgerald spoke, after which exhibitions in the swimming tank were witnessed.

Teams from East Boston, Cabot street, Waltham, Harvard, Brookline Swimming Club and Brookline Gymnasium Association with Brookline gymnasium team took part.

UNITED SHOE CASE DELAYED

Sidney W. Winslow, William Barbour, George W. Brown, Edwin P. Hurd and Elmer P. Howe, officers of the United Shoe Machinery Company, will be arraigned on Tuesday in the United States district court before Judge Dodge instead of tomorrow, on a charge of maintaining a monopoly in shoe machinery business.

MORE NIGHT SCHOOLS HOPED FOR Mayor Fitzgerald hopes that in another year Boston will support two more elementary evening schools in the Dorchester district and has voiced this hope to the school committee.

He said the committee was at first opposed to an evening high school in Dorchester but said that the average attendance during the term just closed was about 500.

RANGER PREPARES FOR CRUISE

In preparation for this summer's cruise to foreign waters, the Massachusetts nautical training ship Ranger left her winter quarters at the North End park today, and hauled over to the navy yard, where some necessary repairs will be made. She will also be fitted up for the annual trip.

A SPECIAL SALE OF

Boys' and Children's Suits and Reefers

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We have made a generous reduction on all our Children's Light-Weight Suits and Reefers, in Fancy Mixtures, carried over from last season.

Suits and Reefers that were \$5.00 and \$6.50 . Now \$3.95
Suits and Reefers that were \$7.50 and \$8.50 . Now \$5.00
Suits and Reefers that were \$10.00 Now \$6.50
Suits and Reefers that were \$12.50 Now \$8.00

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BOYLSTON STREET TUBE OPPONENTS TO HAVE HEARING

Opponents of the Boylston street tunnel plan, foremost among whom is the Boston Common Society, will have an opportunity to express their views at a hearing to be given by the transit commission as a result of the disapproval of the plan voiced at the annual meeting of the society yesterday. The date for the hearing has not been set.

It is the sense of the society that if any more subways are to be built they should go under Tremont street, said Edwin D. Mead, who presided at the meeting of the Twentieth Century Club yesterday, in the absence of Edwin Ginn, president of the society.

The subway question was called to the attention of the meeting by Myron E. Pierce, who said he understood it was the intention to run a subway under the Common to from Boylston and Tremont streets to Park street. It was voted to petition the transit commission for a hearing.

The work which has been done on the Common during the last year was explained by William L. Phillips of Frederick Law Olmsted's office.

Edwin Ginn was reelected president of the society and the other officers chosen included: Vice-presidents, Mrs. J. H. Beal, E. Pierson Beebe, Mrs. Peter C. Brooks, E. H. Clement, George G. Crocker, Henry L. Higginson, Mrs. Mary Morton Kelver, Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, Edwin J. Lewis, T. L. Livermore, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Thornton K. Lathrop, Edwin D. Mead, J. T. Morse, Jr., R. M. Pratt, Miss S. G. Putnam, Charles S. Sargent and Dr. F. P. Sprague; secretary-treasurer, James A. Lowell; executive committee, the president, treasurer and March G. Bennett, Mrs. James B. Brown, the Rev. E. A. Horton, B. F. Keith, Myron E. Pierce and Robert A. Woods.

"We believe there is going to be a change in Massachusetts laws along the lines of public service," said Mr. Leonard, "yet we are not at this time prepared to favor this bill since we have not sufficient data upon which to decide as to its merits."

BROOKLINE MAKES LOANS FOR TAXES

George H. Worthley, town treasurer of Brookline, yesterday borrowed \$200,000 in anticipation of taxes from the First National Bank. Next week an additional \$100,000 will be borrowed to meet current expenses.

By a vote in the recent town meeting the treasurer is authorized to borrow \$800,000 for use until taxes are paid. Last year the same allowance was made and \$553,000 was borrowed and paid back. A funded debt is not allowed. Taxes in Brookline are not all collected until November 1. The fiscal year begins Jan. 1.

WINTHROP TO GET A MODERN HOTEL

Demand for good hotel accommodations in Winthrop is about to be met. The Hotel Landsean Company proposes to build the Crest at Boulevard and Ocean avenue, a structure of 150 sleeping rooms with all the accessories of a modern hotel.

Work on the building will be started at once by the architects, Dykeman & Murray, 127 School street, Boston, and it will be ready for occupancy by fall. The structure will occupy about 12,000 square feet of land. It will cost about \$165,000 above the land to erect.

1,630,000 GALLONS MOLASSES COMING

Although the tank steamer Currier already holds the record for the largest cargo of molasses to be shipped to Boston from Cuba she is now on the way here with 1,300,000 gallons, consigned to the Boston Molasses Company. This is a new record. The Currier is coming from Havana and should reach here Sunday morning.

Another cargo of molasses is also on the way here in the holds of the five-masted steel schooner Kineo which left Cardenas with 330,000 gallons on March 7.

WELLESLEY TO GIVE RECEPTION

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Wellesley College will tender a reception to Dr. Ruth Hume, a missionary on furlough from India, tomorrow evening at Shakespeare house. Government ownership of railroads in the United States will be discussed by the debating club in the Agora, Monday evening.

CONSERVATORY PUPILS TO SING

At a concert to be given by advanced students of the New England Conservatory of Music in Jordan hall tonight many of the most talented of the school's pupils will take part.

SERVICE BOARD BILL HEARING TO WAIT ON NEW YORK CHAIRMAN

Discussion of the bill to establish a public service commission, recently the subject of a special message from Governor Foss, was postponed today by the legislative committee

STRATEGICAL ASPECT OF REMOVAL OF INDIA'S CAPITAL EXPLAINED

Position of Seat of Government Influences Question Only so Far as Necessary to Defend It From Attack

LORD CURZON'S VIEW

"Moving the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi brings up the question of defending the city should such a necessity ever arise. The situation as it appears to the military expert is analyzed in the following special article from the Monitor's European bureau.

(By our military correspondent)

LONDON—There are two main aspects of all strategical questions in India. (a) External enemies, (b) internal risings. The position of a capital only influences strategy so far as it is necessary to defend it. In some countries, such as France, the capital is so much identified with the existence of the nation that it is necessary to prevent its occupation by an enemy at all costs; thus in 1870 the French had to defend Paris, though the seat of government had been removed to Tours, and though strategically it would have been better to abandon Paris and withdraw all the troops behind the Loire.

On the other hand Moltke, in his "Projects for the War in 1866," regards the possible occupation of Berlin by the Austrians as an incident of the point of view of prestige, but not decisive. Similarly in 1805 and 1806 the occupation of Vienna by the French did not end the war or prevent Austerlitz and Wagram having to be fought.

Foreign Invasion

Consider the influence of Delhi on Indian strategy. Delhi is some 600 miles from the northwest frontier, from which invasion is chiefly to be feared; Calcutta is about 2000 miles from the same frontier. Delhi therefore is obviously more exposed; its position in the re-entrant angle of the Sulaiman mountains to the west, and the Himalayas to the north, somewhat resembles on a vaster scale that of Turin in the northwest of the Italian peninsula, formerly capital of Italy. There is, however, this important difference that in the case of Turin there are passes through the mountains on both flanks, but in the case of Delhi, the Himalayas on the north are impassable, whilst the Rajputana desert guards the west and southwest, and the only line of approach for an enemy from northwest involves crossing all the rivers of the Punjab.

There is, of course, the somewhat remote possibility—just beginning to appear—of an invasion from the northeast. An invader reaching Assam from this quarter would have water transport down the Brahmaputra to Calcutta. Delhi is, of course, much less exposed than Calcutta to an attack from this quarter.

It does not seem probable that Delhi can ever become so completely the heart and center of India that political considerations would make it necessary to defend it against a foreign invader, as in the case of Paris, even if it were strategically more advantageous to abandon it. It must be remembered that the government is only to be at Delhi five months of the year in any case, and Lord Curzon says in practice for less time; practically for administrative purposes Simla is the capital of India.

Of course the effect on the population of having to move the government from Delhi in such a case would be most serious; but even if the capital were still at Calcutta, the effect of a foreign invader reaching Delhi from the northwest frontier would be so grave that the removal of the government would not add to it very much. Probably, as things stand, the occupation by an enemy of some great commercial town like Bombay would be just as disastrous to British prestige as the necessity for abandoning Delhi. The question is really rather academic, and the government could never afford to allow an invader to reach Delhi in any case.

Then there is the question of an internal enemy. In the recent debate Lord Curzon asked how we would have liked, during the mutiny, to have had the capital at Delhi, and he quotes the Duke of Wellington on the necessity of our capital being under the guns of the fleet. In Lord Stanhope's notes of a conversation with the duke at Walmer, he writes: "I talked to the duke on India. He has, I find, strong opinions against the idea of transferring the seat of government from Calcutta to one of the cities higher up the country, as Agra. It is indispensable, he thinks, to the maintenance of our Indian empire that our Indian capital should be in some situation where our naval superiority may, if necessary, be brought into play."

Alluding to this Lord Curzon went on to say: "I am far from saying that the strategical position in India is the same now as in the days of the Duke of Wellington. India has been absolutely transformed since then. The strength of British power is immeasurably greater than it was; railway communication has spread everywhere throughout the country; firearms alone are entirely different from what they were in those days. But the physical facts of India are unalterable; they remain exactly the same. Look at it in this way. If the government of India had been in Delhi at the time of the mutiny would you have been satisfied with your position? I know many good authorities in India, not at

all unprepared to accept the change of capital to Delhi, who are by no means convinced of the desirability of placing the seat of government and the residence of the viceroy in so advanced a position. And I know further that what I am saying at this table is the view of the most competent military opinion and military authorities in India. I am not competent to offer an opinion on the matter myself. I will only say this, that while I shall welcome any indication from the noble marquis that the matter has been carefully considered by those who are qualified to advise, the situation, so far as I understand it, is one that must cause him some degree of anxiety."

This argument seems a powerful one, and in a sense we are giving hostages to

the Indian population in going to Delhi. That is, however, part of a policy of confidence. One might quote Macchiavelli, in "The Prince," chapter 5, who says that there are three ways of holding a conquered nation: (1) To destroy it; (2) to go and reside there in person (that is practically what the change of capital amounts to); (3) to govern it from a distance. The latter course he considers fatal.

As regards the isolation of Delhi in case of another rising, of course it is a long way from the sea but it can be approached from Bombay or Calcutta and it is unlikely that the rising would be so general as to bar both lines of approach.

IN THE REALMS OF MUSIC

Contralto Who Was First to Sing Title Role of New Work at Metropolitan



(Copyright by A. Dupont, New York.)
MME. LOUISE HOMER

NEW YORK—The Metropolitan opera company on Thursday evening gave the first production of Horatio Parker's \$10,000 prize opera, "Mona," with Alfred Hertz conducting the music. The cast was as follows:

Mona, Princess of Britain, Louise Homer Enya, her foster-mother, Rita Fornier Arth, husband of Enya, Herbert Witherspoon Gloom, their son, a druid, William Hinshaw Nial, a chieftain, Albert Reiss Caradoc, chief bard of Britain, Lambert Murphy The Roman Governor of Britain, Putnam Griswold Quintus, his son, Ricardo Martin An Old Man, Basil Ruyssdael

An excellent performance was given of the American work. An enthusiastic audience frequently called for the curtain Professor Parker and his librettist, Brian Hooker, not to mention the director of the music and the stage manager. The opera has a powerful story, but it is not worked out in the strongest theatrical terms. The music is scholarly but does not meet all the opportunities of the libretto as to climax. The role of Mona was admirably sung by Mme. Homer, that of the Roman governor's son Quintus was not made the most of by Mr. Martin. The minor characters were well taken. The production was in the best manner of the house. The singing in English was a successful element in the evening's work.

The story of Mr. Hooker's drama is not strictly historical and does not pretend to be. But it is evidently based on the story of Boadicea. It is melodramatic in conception, since it treats of an external force bearing heavily on the careers of hero and heroine. The external force is the progress of the Roman civilization. The principal character on whom this force is exerted is Mona, a British princess. Mona tries to resist the advance of Roman might into her country, though she scarcely understands what her action signifies. The son of the Roman governor, Quintus, or Gwynn, is in love with Mona and he tries to divert her from her resolution to withstand the conquerors. Doubtless the story has a symbolic modern application, but the symbolism is not emphasized in the treatment. The circumstances of the plot are not removed far enough from actuality, to make it anything distinctly Maeterlinckian.

The drama has the one great requisite of a modern lyric piece, a clearly outlined heroine. It has less of a hero, for Quintus, instead of being a forward force in the play is a mere tendency to divert the action. No great opportunity was open for Mr. Martin, therefore, the leading tenor of the production. There was more scope for the artist who stood for the positive element in the events of the narrative, Mr. Griswold, the Roman governor.

The same general traits appear in this work that were in evidence in the American opera produced at the Boston opera house last season, Frederick Converse's "The Sacrifice." The drama is bookish, the music is in the concert style. The chief difficulty with the opera is its

Conductor Directing First Performance of American Opera "Mona"



(Copyright by A. Dupont, New York.)
ALFRED HERTZ

lack of strong dramatic and musical situations. There are literary climaxes in the libretto. There is ample scope for them in a story of contending forces, such as this one of Mr. Hooker's.

The Druids and the Roman legions are just prevented from coming to a clash in the scenes where Mona tells her followers that Gwynn is not a Roman but a bard. The situations, however, are not worked out by all the musical and dramatic resources of the moment in strong cooperation. The staff is composed with reference to the fact and is not inclined to submit to theatrical excursions. But the orchestration, considered in the purely musical light, is modern and always interesting. The declamatory writing is individual. It is also very difficult to execute. And this is the great promise of the new opera; for a piece that is objected to as difficult of interpretation has undeniable vitality. History shows that singers will keep at it until they master it.

MISS TUFTS IN RECITAL

Miss Marion Lina Tufts, pianist, gave a recital in Steinert hall Thursday evening in association with Miss Virginia Stickney, the cellist. Miss Stickney, in her solo work, had the assistance of Miss Pansy Andrus as accompanist. The program was as follows: Variations concertantes, op. 17, Mendelssohn, for piano and cello; Capriccio, Brahms; etude in E-major, Scherzo in B-minor, Chopin; sonata for cello, Locatelli; spinning-song, from "The Flying Dutchman," Wagner; fantasia, polonaise in E-major, Liszt; fantasia, "Le Barbier de Seville," op. 6, F. Servais.

Miss Tufts played with admirable interpretive insight her Brahms and Chopin pieces. She is not so modern as a young pianist might be in her technical methods, but she has an enthusiasm and a desire to say something to her listeners which she perhaps would lack had she spent all her apprenticeship in studying problems in mechanism. Time enough for her to take up the new keyboard ideas when some of them have proved permanently valuable. It is the music, not the means of expressing it, that she is interested in. And on the whole the music of Brahms and Chopin is the best thing about them. If Miss Tufts has the deep-seeing interpreter's enthusiasm, without doubt she will some day have the aggressive interpreter's curiosity. She will find out the Busoni, the Bauer, and the Hofmann ways of doing when she becomes convinced that they make the composers tell new messages.

Miss Stickney kept the most difficult of solo instruments in good command. She had earnest assistance from her accompanist. An interested and good-sized audience applauded the work of the artists.

COURT ORDERS CLAIMS COVERED

NEW YORK—Judge Holt of the United States district court Thursday ordered the American Mail Steamship Company, owner of the steamship Faragut, to pay into the court \$105,000 to cover all claims resulting from the sinking of the steamship Merida of the New York & Cuba Mail Steamship line on May, 1911.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders

Capt. J. F. Janda, signal corps, upon completion of duty at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., to Columbus barracks, O., to make inspection of the telephone system, thence to New York.

Capt. E. Carpenter, C. A. C., to New York, and Bridgeport and New London, Conn., for consultation with state authorities relative to installation of dummy armament in the armories of the coast artillery reserves.

First Lieut. J. B. H. Waring, medical corps, report to Lieut.-Col. J. D. Glennan, medical corps, president of examining board, Letterman general hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for examination and promotion.

First Lieut. M. M. Garrett, twenty-ninth infantry, recruiting officer upon relief at Albany, N. Y., return to proper station.

Lieut.-Col. M. G. Zalinski, deputy Q. M. G., to Washington and report to Q. M. G. of the army for consultation.

Navy Orders

Lieut.-Commander A. W. Johnson, detached office of naval intelligence, navy department, to naval attaché Santiago, Chili.

Passed Asst. Surgeon W. S. Hoen, detached the Idaho, to home, wait orders.

Passed Asst. Surgeon J. F. Murphy, to duty the Idaho.

Paymaster J. R. Sanford, detached naval torpedo station, Newport, R. I., to the Florida.

Paymaster J. W. Morse, detached navy yard, New York, to naval torpedo station, Newport, R. I.

Gunner G. P. Schurz, detached the Philadelphia, to the California.

Gunner William Cronan, detached the California, to home, wait orders.

Chief Machinist Henry Smith, detached duty, inspection of cellulose, Owensboro, Ky.

Machinist W. D. Snyder, detached the Tennessee, to home, wait orders.

Machinist A. I. Seaman, detached the Wabash, to temporary duty the Tennessee.

Paymaster's Clerks S. M. Katzer and W. D. Bolland, appointments as paymaster's clerks revoked.

Movements of Naval Vessels

Arrived: Petrel at Kingston, Paul Jones at Mare island, Wheeling at Galveston; Standish, Vermont and South Carolina at Norfolk.

Sailed: Lebanon, Patapsco and Patuxent, from Guantanamo for Norfolk; Culgoa and Kanton, from Guantanamo for Hampton roads; Leonidas, from Charleston for Norfolk; Sterling, from Newport News for Pensacola; Washington, from Cristobal for Puerto Barrios; Justin, from Corinto for Amapala.

Navy Notes

WASHINGTON—Secretary Meyer has approved the general program for the midshipmen's summer cruise this year. The first and second classes will make the cruise from about June 10 until the end of August. The third class will make the summer cruise on board the Massachusetts.

GUANTANAMO, Cuba.—The enlisted men of the battleship Louisiana have won first prize in the enlisted men's rifle match, with a score of 11,606. The men of the Virginia were second, with a score of 11,393, and the North Dakota third, with 11,071.

Officers of the battleship Delaware took first prize in the officers' rifle team contest, with a score of 2529. The Georgia was second, with 2495, and the Connecticut third, with 2485.

The fleet will leave Guantanamo on Saturday for Hampton Roads, where the battleships will prepare for the day battle practice beginning on April 1.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

James Lang, superintendent of power house for the Boston Terminal Company at the South station, has tendered his resignation to Manager William H. Wright, to take effect Friday, March 22. Mr. Lang is going to manufacture airships of a new type from original designs of his own.

The operating department of the Boston & Albany road has received from the Allston shops 10 large vestibule coaches which will be assigned to service on the Boston and Riverside important suburban trains.

The construction department of the terminal division of the Boston & Maine road is assembling the frame work for the new Charles river drawbridge at the North station in the East Somerville construction shops. Work of placing the new bridge in position will come under foreman Samuel Crusier, commencing about April 1.

Frank Addison, veteran Boston & Albany engineer, is in New York city representing his road's interests for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, New England division.

The Boston & Maine railroad's private car, No. 555, was placed in the Fitchburg shops today for general repairs—painting and entire new finishings.

William Whitten, relief leverman in pneumatic tower No. 1, South station passenger yard, is spending his vacation with relatives at White Plains, N. Y.

The track department of the Boston & Maine road has ordered its work train equipment, including camp cars, into the Concord shops to be prepared for service not later than April 1.

The fuel department of the New Haven road forwarded two trains of bituminous coal from First street terminal, South Boston, yesterday, to division points and junctions in southern New England.

The car department of the Boston & Maine road has added new platform coach equipment to the daylight trains running between Boston and White River Junction, over the Southern division.

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"KLOSFIT" Petticoats are made with an elastic cloth gusset over each hip and with a strong elastic band at top. There are no strings to break or become untied—flat glove snaps at the back fasten the band instantly and hold securely.

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The Largest Retailers of Apparel in New England

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL comments presented today deal with business conditions in the United States at the present time:

WASHINGTON HERALD—All reports agree that confidence is returning in the business world; orders are flooding the steel mills and other factories and stocks are rising.

DENVER TIMES—Industrial activity began to revive at the East several months ago. Later it began in the South. Now it is setting in in the West, which was last to feel the effects of the 1907 panic, and is last to show recovery. This steadily increasing recuperation of languid industries cannot possibly be a spasmodic spurt. It has come to stay.

NEW HAVEN JOURNAL-COURIER—Notwithstanding heavy profit taking stocks maintain their rise—a favorable sign, while evidence is apparent that stocks are being well taken and this notwithstanding the importance of the rise in the most active stocks. But no tearing bull market need be expected under existing conditions and the uncertainties overhanging in business and politics. But, on the other hand a bad setback in stocks and in the business world is hardly to be expected, as the unfavorable elements in the situation have been largely discounted as seen in the cessation of liquidation in the stock market and the disposition of business to move forward.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—Day-to-day

transactions are heavy, and the fact that there is a growing tendency to make commitments for the future is one of the most cheerful developments of the moment. A wider demand is noted in the iron and steel market, with an increased output of pig iron and firmer prices for finished steel products. The drygoods market is expanding, the inquiry for cotton and woolen goods showing decided improvement, as compared with the demand of recent weeks. Our export trade continues favorable, and shipments of merchandise are still running well in excess of imports. The country's business refuses to stop in the face of all obstacles, and this situation is reflected in the course of stock market prices.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE-TIMES—In mercantile circles the volume of trade continues fair, particularly in the Pittsburgh district, where activity prevails in the leading industries. In primary markets cotton goods hold firm, due to small surplus stocks and the further advance of \$2.50 a bale in the price of raw cotton. Woolen goods manufacturers have supplied their needs for raw material for some time to come, and the feeling in the trade now is one of caution due to possibilities of a change in the tariff, and also to the increased cost of production involved in labor strikes.

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN—The improvement that began to manifest itself in the last week of February has continued in a striking way.

SEATTLE VOTES BIG BOND ISSUE

SEATTLE, Wash.—Municipal and port district bond issues aggregating \$8,725,000 were authorized by the voters in a recent election. The largest proposition was \$5,000,000 port bonds for the construction of the harbor island terminals similar to the Bush terminals at Brooklyn, N. Y., and to be leased to a syndicate of New York and Seattle capitalists. In addition \$3,100,000 was voted for other harbor improvements and \$500,000 for park work.

The charter amendment increasing the mayor's salary to \$7500 a year was carried but the one depriving him of the veto power was voted down.

HARVESTER PLANS FOR DISSOLUTION

NEW YORK—Cyrus H. McCormick president of the International Harvester Company, said Thursday that the dissolution plan to meet the government's contention that the company is violating the Sherman anti-trust law was in course of preparation by General Counsel Bancroft, but that no details could be given out at present.

Mr. McCormick said he was not entirely familiar with this plan, but added that Attorney-General Wickham had intimated to none of the Harvester officials just what he wanted, but that they were ready to meet any proposition he might make.

AMUSEMENTS

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The Distinguished
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Selections from Berlioz, Offenbach and Bizet.
Introductory remarks of personal reminiscences
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Prof. C. P. LEBON
Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50 and \$1.00, Symphony Hall.

RIO GRANDE ROAD TO BE IMPROVED

DENVER—B. F. Bush, president of the Denver & Rio Grande and the Missouri Pacific railroads, recently said that \$15,000,000 would be spent within the next two years in Rio Grande betterments. These improvements will be made as fast as is consistent with thorough work.

As soon as the ground thaws track work will begin. About \$7,000,000 will be expended this year.

The reason why the government desired Harned's testimony became apparent when Mr. Wise questioned him concerning a visit he paid to Segal's home in 1903, when the late Gustave E. Kissel, who is alleged to have represented H. O. Havemeyer in the \$1,250,000 loan to Segal, was present.

The witness said that at this meeting Kissel said to Segal: "I can get you enough money, but on three conditions: That you must not care where the money comes from, that it will be enough to tide you over, and that the bonds and stocks of the Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company be put up as collateral."

"Was anything said at this meeting about closing the New Philadelphia refinery?" asked Mr. Wise.

"Yes," replied the witness. "Mr. Kissel said it would be better to let the

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

BLOUSE OF LACE AND MESSALINE

Fashionable and very attractive

THE blouse that can be made of two materials is an extremely fashionable one and this model is exceptionally attractive. The over, or surplice, portions are especially adapted to lace banding and materials of the kind, while they also can be made from plain material trimmed at the edges, consequently the model is unusually available.

In the illustration the blouse portion is made of double faced messaline and the darker side is used for the lower portions while the surplice portions are made of heavy lace banding.

If an evening gown is desired the blouse can be cut out to form a square neck and under sleeves can be used or omitted, as liked. The blouse is cut all in one piece, the sleeves making a part of it and each sleeve is finished with a wide hem and tuck. When under sleeves are used they are attached beneath the sleeve edges.

To make of two materials as illustrated it is necessary only to cut the upper portion of the blouse from one, the lower from another. The blouse can be adjusted to either high or natural waist line.

To make as illustrated the medium size will be required 1 1/2 yards of material 27 or 36, 3/4 yard 44 inches wide for the upper portion and sleeves, 3/4 yard 27 or 36, 1/2 yard 44 inches wide for the lower portion of the blouse and 2 1/2 yards of banding 8 inches wide for the surplice portions. For the under sleeves will be needed 3/4 yard 18 inches wide.

A pattern, No. 7323, in sizes for a 34,



36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure, can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

TRIED RECIPES

SOUP A LA SOUBISE

SOUP a la soubise as given here is a modified French soup, both cheap and good. Take two large Spanish onions and slice very thin; fry in a tablespoonful of butter, covering the pan and steaming rather than frying, as they must not color at all; add a quart of any kind of thin white stock (white stock is made from chicken or veal), simmer half an hour and press through a sieve; wet two rounded tablespoonfuls of flour with enough water to pour easily, and thicken the soup when it reaches the boiling point.

PIGEON PIE

Dress four pigeons, clean and wipe them; split them and put them in a saucepan with enough rich broth or thin stock to partly cover them; simmer slowly until tender. Lift them out and remove the larger bones. Cut the livers and hearts into small bits and slice four hard-boiled eggs. Butter a deep pudding dish, fill it with layers of pigeon, sliced egg and the minced liver and heart. Sprinkle over one half a teaspoon of salt and a little black pepper. Make a gravy with one tablespoon of butter, one of flour and 1 1/2 cupfuls of the broth. Season this well with salt and pepper and pour one half of it into the dish. Cover with a layer of good paste, leaving a hole in the center. Bake for one hour, adding more gravy if too dry, and serve hot.

APPLES WITH JELLY

Pare and core the apples and bake in a dish with a cup of water in which one third cup of sugar is dissolved. Take up carefully onto a serving dish and reduce the syrup until thick; pour a little over each apple for a glaze. When cold, shake powdered sugar over just before serving and put a spoonful of bright jelly in the center of each apple.

STEAMED MOLASSES PUDDING

Cream one cup of butter, add one cup of molasses and stir until smooth, then add one cup of milk and mix well. Sift a level teaspoon of soda with three cups of sifted pastry flour and mix with the first mixture, then add one cup of seeded raisins rolled in flour. Pour into a buttered mold and steam three hours. Serve with a liquid sauce.

DIXIE PUDDING

One pint bread crumbs, one quart milk, yolks of four eggs, rind of one lemon, one cup sugar. Bake in pudding dish and when done spread over it raspberry jam.

MERINGUE

Make a meringue as follows: Whites of four eggs beaten light, juice of the lemon, one cup sugar. Place the meringue on the pudding and set into the oven for a minute to brown.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

DELICIOUS VEGETABLE SOUPS

Of fine flavor without use of any meat

COMMERCIALLY the vegetable soup means a pretty definite thing, domestically it may mean several things. The five standard vegetables of its composition—onion, potato, turnip, carrot, celery—may any one of them be but scantily or abundantly present. If they are combined in about equal quantities it is possible to get a blend that, when strained and combined with cream or milk, will make a soup of as fine flavor and as dainty as a cream of asparagus or mushroom, and one with just enough more of piquancy of character to win highest praise.

Meatless vegetable soup—Put two tablespoonfuls of butter or dripping in a soup kettle or large frying pan. When this is hot put in one medium onion diced and cook for two or three minutes. Then add one cup of carrot, one cup of turnip and one cup of potato which have been put through the meat chopper with the coarse knife on. Add one half cup of celery cut in small slices. Stir all over the fire until the vegetables are slightly browned, add a quarter of a cup of rice (washed in three or four waters) and two quarts of cold water. Bring slowly to a boiling point and simmer one hour. Press through colander and put on stove, again seasoning to taste. Add a tablespoon of butter mixed with two tablespoonfuls of flour and one half pint of milk. The flour, butter and milk may be made into a white sauce and thoroughly cooked before it is added to the strained vegetables.

Of course when the milk or white sauce are added we have a cream of vegetable

soup, but this soup is very good without these, either strained or unstrained. The addition of a little butter helps to improve the quality. When the soup is not to be strained perhaps it would be considered more attractive looking, by most people, if the vegetables were sliced instead of put through the grinder as in the following:

Cream of vegetable soup—Wash, peel, and cut up two carrots, two potatoes, and two white turnips into one half inch dice, with one fourth head of cabbage and some celery leaves. Boil in a pint and a half of water until soft, then mash through a strainer with the liquor. Make a white sauce by creaming together a tablespoon each of butter and flour, and adding a cup of milk and seasoning to taste. Add the strained vegetable liquid gradually to this, let it boil up and serve.

In the making of their soups some vegetarians use olive or peanut oil in which to saute their vegetables before adding the water, says the Detroit Free Press. There is an indescribable flavor secured by first frying or sauteing the vegetables that is all the more needed when the soup is not made with a meat stock.

As to the addition of spices to such soups this is a matter of taste. A little canned tomato is almost always an improvement and this may previously have been cooked with a few drops of vinegar and spice. A teaspoon of sugar and one of vinegar is sometimes added when no tomato is used. When beaten egg is used to enrich the soup the vinegar may be added to that.

GOOD CHAFING DISH LUNCHEON

Scrambled eggs and chicken livers

AT a meal in which chafing-dish cookery is emphasized at least two dishes should be prepared before the guests and, if desired, a portion of each course may be wholly or partly cooked in this way. For the hostess who wishes to serve a pretty luncheon for half a dozen guests the following menu is proposed: Scrambled eggs a la creole, finger rolls, chicken livers a la supreme, Saratoga potatoes, cream cheese salad, pineapple dessert, frothed chocolate.

Look over the recipes for the chafing-dish mixtures and prepare two trays, one for each course. On these place all the ingredients for each dish, measuring

and preparing them, as far as possible, for instant use.

For the first dish mix together in a small bowl two tablespoonfuls of chopped green peppers, one tablespoonful of tomato catsup and a half teaspoonful of onion juice. In a larger bowl beat slightly together six eggs and a half cupful of cream. On other tiny dishes place a tablespoonful of butter, a half teaspoonful of salt mixed with half as much paprika, three tablespoonfuls of grated cheese.

At the proper time put the blazer over the lighted lamp, drop in the butter; when very hot turn in the eggs, add the seasoning and begin to stir. As this thickens turn in the green-pepper mixture and stir until thick and creamy, then slip underneath the hot water pan and put out the light. Serve spoonfuls on crisped wafers, sprinkling each portion with a little of the grated cheese. With this course serve hot finger rolls.

On the second tray have a bowl containing six chicken livers which have been quartered, washed, scalded for two minutes and drained; a cupful of mushrooms cut quite fine; a tablespoonful of butter; a tablespoonful of flour; a mixture of half a cupful of rich milk and chicken broth; a scant teaspoonful of lemon juice; salt and pepper. Melt the butter in the blazer; when hot add the livers and stir occasionally until browned. Dredge over the flour, stir until absorbed they gradually add the liquid mixture. When thickened add the mushrooms and salt and pepper to taste, stir, cover and cook 10 minutes. Add the lemon juice and serve. As this takes longer to cook than the first dish it may be started while the plates for the preceding course are being removed. With it serve Saratoga potatoes which have been spread on a flat pan and reheated in a warm oven and plain brown-bread sandwiches.

Early in the day pick apart and wash a head of lettuce then stand it in cold water until crisped. Drain, wrap in a wet cloth and put aside until needed. Melt two cream cheeses with a fork; add a few grains of cayenne and enough thick cream to slightly moisten, then form into balls the size of a hickory nut. Arrange four balls in each lettuce nest and sprinkle with a little French dressing. When serving pass a dish of saltines or plain wafers.—Richmond Times Leader.

FASHION BITS

Coiffures still cover the ears, and have a simple effect. A new veil is made of fine wool as delicate and thin as chantilly. One of the newest notes is the "tinted" effect. It is spoken of as "wet clinging drapery." The "Poiret tunic" is quite an innovation. It carries out the Persian idea—short and full.—Dress.

BEADED BAGS

Beaded mesh and leather bags have taken first rank in bag styles. Hand embroidery on velvet bags and beading on moire ones are the newest fancies, now, says Needlecraft. Many women are doing the hand work on them themselves. The style is similar to the large tapestry bags which have been so popular the past season.

WORTH KNOWING

Unbleached muslin makes an excellent cover for the ironing board. If two or three pieces, cut and hemmed to fit, are kept at hand, there will always be a fresh cover ready in case of mishap.

An excellent celery seasoning may be made at home. Get five cents worth of celery seed; run it through the finest knife of the grinder or break it in a mortar; mix with about 10 times its bulk of table salt and bottle.

Select large prunes, soak them over night, and then remove the pits carefully; stuff each prune with nut meat, roll in sugar, and serve as one would stuffed dates.

After washing dusters, dip them in kerosene and dry in the open air. This makes an excellent home-made "dustless" duster. Dry mops may be similarly treated with good effect.—Newark News.

CARMENSILVA'S WORK NOTABLE

Details of the woman's exhibition in Berlin

THE extensive galleries of the two large halls in the woman's exhibition in Berlin are devoted to the sterner work of women. A large number of stands display industrial groups, says a special to the Monitor. The art of weaving is fully and practically expounded, the looms being worked by women, and we marvel at the rapidity with which the beautiful pattern of the damask grows before our eyes. One famous Silesian firm of linen manufacturers that employs several thousand workers tells us that 75 per cent of them are women. One stand that interests the spectators exceedingly is that of a Thuringian hand-weaving firm; the cheerful faces of the picturesquely attired women so busily engaged, prove that they find pleasure in their work. A world-famous firm of sewing machine manufacturers exhibits, and wonderful work is executed by a score or two of women. An interesting feature is a series of stands depicting in plastic and practical form the production of silk throughout all its phases. We see the silkworms being fed and cared for, the cocoons in their various stages, the appropriation of the raw material, its treatment and development, the dyeing process, and finally the beautiful fabric in its perfection. Italian women are in this case the principal workers.

Not only the textile industry, but almost every trade that can be mentioned has its living representative in this gallery, even to shoemakers, potters, watchmakers, bricklayers and other trades not generally believed to be followed by women. Everywhere the interesting tables of statistics hung upon the walls illustrate and elucidate the position of German women in regard to trade and commerce, and are another proof of the conscientious and exhaustive work done by the various committees of the exhibition. The societies of post and other civil service female clerks are well represented, and all information respecting their organization is at the disposal of the visitors. There are stands for the practical exhibition of carpet making and mending, of dress and underlinen making—including children's clothes, of ironing by gas, of glass painting, metal working and many other branches in which women are engaged.

A good deal of space is allotted to the

Vaterlandische Frauen-Verein (patriotic women's league), one of the most important and most philanthropic associations in Germany, founded on the national thanksgiving day Nov. 11, 1866. The league comprises many smaller societies, and the Red Cross Society, with its recreation homes for poor children during the holidays, gardens for working people, etc., is affiliated. Models and other illustrations of all these and similar benevolent institutions are shown in every detail. The section for women as students and teachers includes every possible kind of statistic and information concerning every branch of academic study and instruction in all parts of the country. There are laboratories and picture galleries and some admirable sculpture. One room is entirely filled with portraits of the mothers of celebrated men. A collection of thimbles, which is absolutely unique, belonging to the Rothschild family, attracts many admiring spectators.

A charming red salon is devoted to women on the stage. Portraits of famous singers and actresses adorn the walls. A capital cinematograph entertainment adjoining depicts the career of the successful actress, Berlin artists of note having lent their services for the representation. One of the most beautiful and artistic exhibits is that of the Queen of Roumania, who, as the patroness of the German Lyceum Club, has shown a keen interest in the exhibition. Two rooms are devoted to Carmen Sylva, the walls hung with crimson velvet curtains richly embroidered in great white lilies, the work of one of the many schools founded by the Queen. The Queen's own work, some beautiful lace of a very delicate pattern, known as ochi work is shown. One piece of lace alone contains 200 small pearls. There are also a number of beautiful parchment paintings and designs by the Queen, and many similar beautiful works of art by the Crown Princess of Roumania. These rooms which contain treasures amounting to several million marks in value are guarded day and night.

The exhibition is, in fact, altogether so full of interest that it is thought probable that it will remain open even longer than the month arranged for, if an understanding can be arrived at with the management of an aviation exhibition which is to succeed it.

DISCARDED GLOVE HAS VALUE

Pretty things can be made from it

NO part of the long sleeve of an evening glove need be thrown into the waste basket merely because the hand has given out. If one does not wish to join the long sections to new short sleeves—a thing not at all impossible for deft fingers to achieve—those goodly pieces of delicately tinted suede or glaze kid can be utilized for making numberless pretty possessions.

For a most attractive belt pale gray, or tan suede will be found altogether desirable. Should the strips be scarcely long enough they can be joined twice or thrice, under little "strapped" ovals or oblongs with pointed ends. These medallions should have the edges turned in and stitched evenly all around with silk exactly matching the tint of kid. With these belts, which should be made with silk lining and an interlining of buckram or heavy linen, one can use either a fancy buckle of dull silver or gold or one fashioned of the leather. The buckle could be an oval medallion, with a Celtic design either painted on or stenciled in silver.

If enough of the suede or kid of the one tint can be had, a small bag of the

same material, with design to match, hung from the belt, by two vertical straps, would be a most charming thing to own. It could be made either open at the top or closed by an overlapping flap, on which one's monogram would make an individual decoration.

As slip covers for small volumes these pieces of suede are veritable treasures. They can be given real or simulated silver corners, can be made with medallions applied, or with strap decoration, and this latter gives opportunity for making use of fairly small pieces, joined together, under the neatly stitched bands. One of these charming little cases slipped over the binding will glorify even the most inexpensive edition of one's favorite author.

Two squares, or one oblong piece of cream colored suede, would make a charming handkerchief case, fit for the dressing table of the most fastidious little lady. Four or five-inch squares, lined with silk and interlined with sheet wadding, will be the most useful size. The two sections can be joined by tiny strap hinges of the suede and a band of

ribbon be run through other straps of the same material to tie the case. The smaller bits of suede can be used for penwipers.—New York Herald.

"The Crowning Attribute of Lovely Woman is Cleanliness"

A woman's personal satisfaction in looking charming and dainty is doubled when she knows everything about her is exquisitely clean.

Naïad Dress Shields

are thoroughly agreeable to the most delicate skin; are absolutely free from rubber, with its disagreeable odor; can be easily and quickly STERILIZED by immersing in boiling water for a few seconds only. They are preferred by well-gowned women of refined taste.

At stores or sample pair on receipt of \$50. Every pair guaranteed. A handsome colored reproduction of this beautiful Naïad Dress Shields drawing on heavy paper, 11x14 inches, sent for 10 cents. No advertising.

The O. E. CONOVER CO., Mfrs. 101 Franklin St., New York



"WE have always done that way" is an echo of the tradition-bound past.

Any method that was good three decades ago may be just as good today, but the progress of over a quarter of a century overshadows it. Something far better has come which rightly take its place. But to many age is the mark of worth. Because it served well in pioneering days, it is always good enough, so think the self-satisfied. They forget that the world moves and will continue to move in spite of cloying tradition. The man of the hour, the man in the vanguard, the man who leads is the man who has his ear to the ground for every sign of progress, for every opportunity to better his business, profession, or mankind generally. The other extreme is the man who follows every will-o'-the-wisp, thinking to find an open sesame to wealth or fame or power.

"We never advertise" flourishes on the same tree as "we have always done that way." Compared with the major chord of "we do advertise and know it pays," "we never advertise" is but a quivering echo. But not so long since the order was reversed. What has wrought the change? Being awake to the potentialities of a rightly timed and intelligent appeal to the buying public with goods that the people want. Though there have been some striking successes of good advertising, the majority of concerns who have developed in a big way from well-directed publicity have gained their prestige and profits gradually. They have made haste slowly, built securely and are now reaping plentifully.

Many of those who know where, how and when to advertise use the Monitor. Their selection of this newspaper is based upon its usefulness to them in getting buyers and steady customers.

BAKERS WRAP BREAD IN PAPER

Efforts making to have practise extended

THE importance of the movement demanding that bread should be wrapped in paper by the baker before it is delivered to the consumer is not generally appreciated in the East, where it has not made such headway as in the West, says Harvey W. Wiley in the New York Press.

Miss Georgia Robertson, chairman of the committee on civics and sanitation of the Washington Housekeepers Alliance, has just conducted an investigation into the extent to which bread wrapping is now carried on in the United States. Letters were sent to the health officers of 23 cities inquiring if the bakers in their cities provided any bread wrapped in paraffine paper upon leaving the ovens, and whether the loaves were the same weight and sold for the same price as the unwrapped. Replies were received from 20 cities, 15 of which produced wrapped bread, to less or greater extent. Providence, R. I., was the only city which compelled bread wrapping, and New York, Boston, Baltimore, Denver and St. Louis were the only cities which seemed to have no wrapped bread. The following cities all had more or less wrapped bread, namely: Buffalo, Ithaca, Indianapolis, Pittsburgh, Rochester, Springfield, Mass.; Minneapolis, New Orleans, Nashville, Providence, Cleveland, San Francisco, Newark, Atlanta and Portland, Ore. In none of these cities did there seem to be an increase of price or decrease in weight.

The Bakers Helper last year made an effort to secure the experiences of a large number of bakers who wrapped bread. Experiments from 30 bakers, with experiences ranging from two months to 21 years of wrapping were reported. These reports, with two exceptions, testify that the sales of bread have been increased by wrapping. They all used waxed paper wrappers, which are transparent and show whether the loaf is brown and crisp just as plainly as though unwrapped. The time when the bread is wrapped varies from 15 minutes to 240 minutes after baking; those of the longest experience, however, wrap within 60 minutes, or while the bread is still warm. The amount of bread wrapped varies from 5 to 100 per cent, those of the longest experience having the highest percentage of wrapped bread. The flavor and crust did not seem to have been injured or

changed, except in three or four cases reported, which is too small a percentage to indicate anything but an individual error of some kind. In no case is there any other injury reported to the loaf. The customers favor wrapping in all cases, and wrapping of the bread is reported as good for the baking trade in all but two cases.

It seems that the present cost of wrapping bread in paraffine paper is about 25 cents for 100 loaves.

OLD VEGETABLES

Rutabagas, or sweet turnips should be cooked in a great deal of water, and the water should be changed several times in cooking, if the vegetables are inclined to have a strong taste; when they are tender, take up, cut fine, cover with hot vinegar and season with pepper, salt and butter; a little sugar may be added, if liked, says the Commoner. Carrots should be cleaned, cut into pieces about two inches long, cooked until very tender and a dressing of white sauce, just enough to coat each one, poured over it; season with salt and pepper. If potatoes are withered, let them freshen by standing in water to crisp them. Cabbage and onions cooked together are liked by many. Old beets should be cooked until tender, then chop into dice, and covered with cream dressing, quite thick, and served hot.

SMART PARASOLS

Parasols of shot silk and also of the plain taffetas are among the smartest to be noticed in the shops. They are trimmed with several bands of deep silk fringe, with applique of velvet, on which there is a design in braid and with ruffles, says the New York Herald.

A shot silk purple and red sunshade was trimmed with a deep band of red velvet, on which was a tracery of purple braid. A red taffeta sunshade had a six-inch border of red, green and white cretonne. White taffeta sunshades are trimmed with deep fringe, with black velvet bands or with a basket border in black velvet and white satin.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

BOSTON (City Proper).
Robert H. Gardiner to Park Square Real Estate Trust, Boylston and Providence sts.; \$1.
Robert H. Gardiner to Park Square Real Estate Trust, Boylston and Providence sts.; \$1.
Park Square Real Estate Trust to New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co., Boylston and Providence sts.; d.: \$1.
New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co., Boylston and Providence sts.; d.: \$1.
Robert H. Gardiner to New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co., Boylston and Providence sts.; d.: \$1.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

ved str Yucatan, Liverpool via
idos.
ved strs Balmes, Barcelona via Gal-
n; Orator, Liverpool via Norfolk. Spokane.


at the 1913 meetings will be held in
okane.

at \$13,500,000, with private enterprise
contributions \$6,500,000 more.

Hartford, New Haven
NEW YORK

Parlor Cars and Coaches on Day Trains.
Sleeping Cars on Night Trains. Dining Service
at meal time.

For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations
and other information, call at City Ticket
Office, 298 Washington Street, Boston.

The logo for the New York Central Lines, featuring the words "NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES" in a stylized font within an oval border.

ald Tullock of Worcester, Mass., representing the National Metal Trade Association, and Oliver Crosby of Minneapolis.

The speaker was W. F. Kennedy of New York city, an industrial traffic expert. The luncheon next week will be held at Hotel Kimball, Springfield, Mass., at 12:30 Friday.

Local bankers are planning to attend the convention and it is expected that the 1913 meetings will be held in

work in Seattle in the next five years, according to an estimate made by Brig.-Gen. Chittenden, U. S. A., retired, president of the Seattle port commission.

It has been decided to hold part of the meetings at Tacoma and the

work in Seattle in the next five years, according to an estimate made by Brig.-Gen. Chittenden, U. S. A., retired, president of the Seattle port commission.

all the way

New Orleans—San Francisco

Every comfort, convenience and safety

J. H. Glynn, N. E. A., 12 Milk St., Old South Bldg., Boston

all the way

New Orleans—San Francisco

Every comfort, convenience and safety

J. H. Glynn, N. E. A., 12 Milk St., Old South Bldg., Boston

LAKESIDE CITIZENS DONATE POND SHORES AT PLEASURE RESORT

LYNN, Mass.—Citizens and land owners in Lakeside, a suburb of Lynn, have presented the land on the shores of Flax pond, known as the Pines, to the city of Lynn. This land of two acres has a fine beach. For years picnic parties and outdoor church services have been held on this plot of land. The owners have repeatedly refused to sell the property.

The gift to the city carries one requirement with it, and that is that the city shall make the spot a playground for everybody. It has been recommended that the city fill the land running along the shore of the pond for about 300 yards, and turn that into a ball park. Just back of this is a large tract of wooded land.

Certain stables on the shores of the pond, a leather factory and ice house, have been the sources of annoyance to residents nearby. They have asked the city to better the conditions. There is every reason to believe that the city will grant these requests and accept the land and turn it into a playground.

CONTINUATION AND EVENING SCHOOLS GRADUATE PUPILS

Graduation exercises in the evening and continuation schools of Boston close this evening, with programs provided by the pupils of the girls' evening high school, the central evening high school and all the elementary schools. The other evening classes under the jurisdiction of W. Stanwood Field, the director, have already graduated, the exercises beginning Wednesday evening.

Forty-eight young women received certificates at the evening trade school in the hall of the school at 620 Massachusetts avenue, South End.

Exercises were held in the hall, with Miss Florence E. Leadbetter, master of the girls' trade school, presiding. The address was made by Charles A. Prosser, deputy commissioner of the state board of education.

Michael H. Corcoran, Jr., of the school committee presented certificates to the following:

Straw Class—The Misses Willis, Whiting, McDonald, Harold, Riddler, Landers, Phelton, Bowen, McNulty, Schwab, Clutter, Harrihan, Lundell, Winkler, Crafley, Barnes, Hersey, Hanley, Ball and Colby.

Cloth Machine Operatives Class—The Misses Ryan, Popp, Murphy, McSweeney, Andersen, Killian, Brown, Waldron and Murphy and Mrs. Creighton, Mrs. Early and Mrs. Luck.

Household Economics Class—The Misses Kenney, Dailley, Meikle, Cadigan, Shilvan, Dunn, Mahar, Connell, Brown, Gambet, Doyle, Cleary, Dana and Dolan.

NEW TUNNEL BOAT STANDS TEST AND READY FOR WORK

Launched and tested at the shipyard of George Lawley & Sons at Neponset, the tunnel-type boat for the Massachusetts Humane Society is being shipped today. The craft will be delivered to the Rockport life saving station tomorrow. The tunnel launch is the first of its kind to be built in America. There are several in commission in England, where they have met with success under severe tests. The launch was designed by Arthur Binney.

The boat in appearance above the water line differs little from other craft used at stations, but abate the midship section a box-shaped trough in the bottom of the boat gives the propeller protection when the boat is being launched in shallow water. It also greatly reduces the draught. The boat is self-bailing and self-righting, 30 feet over all and 8½ feet beam. A 12-horsepower motor will drive the boat about nine miles an hour.

Twelve relieving parties will allow boarding seats to drain out and 12 airtight compartments under the cockpit floor will keep the boat afloat. Bow and stern boxes will also tend to keep the launch upright. The boat is rigged with a balance lug as an auxiliary to the engine in an emergency. The keel is of hard pine. The boat is painted the green which distinguishes all boats of the Massachusetts Humane Society, and it will be manned by a crew of from six to eight men.

MR. HENEY TO SPEAK

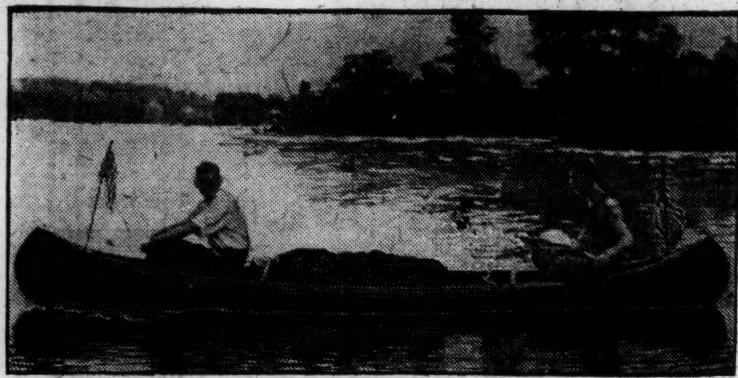
Francis J. Heney, San Francisco's famous reform lawyer, an associate of W. H. Langdon, district attorney of San Francisco, will address members and guests of the Boston City Club tonight. Mr. Langdon spoke before the club about five years ago.

Among other topics Mr. Heney will discuss the meaning of the movement for direct legislation and the causes which have led up to it, its practical operation on the Pacific coast and its moral and economic effects. Arthur D. Hill will preside.

MUSEUM LECTURES SCHEDULED

Three lectures will be given in the Museum of Fine Arts Sunday, the first at 2:15 p. m., when Miss Mary S. Locke will speak on the history of art as illustrated by the collections of the museum; the next at 3 p. m., in the department of western art, when Assistant Professor Henry L. Seaver is to talk on European pottery, beginning his lecture in the nearer Orient room, and at 3:45 Charles K. Bolton is to speak for the departments of Egyptian and classical art, on the eastern Mediterranean 3000 years ago, in the New Empire room.

LAND GIVEN LYNN FOR PLAYGROUND



Shores of Flax pond which city is to receive when certain conditions are met

MOTOR TRUCK SHOW REVIVES INTEREST IN MUNICIPAL LINES

Today promises to be a rather quiet one at the big motor truck show in Mechanics building. This forenoon and early afternoon found the lightest attendance that has been in the building since the opening, due entirely to outward conditions. In one way this was a welcome change not only to the exhibitor but to the man who wants to go to the show for the purpose of looking into the commercial vehicle from a purely business point of view.

One of the potent accomplishments of the motor truck show is to revive interest in the motorizing of municipally owned apparatus throughout Greater Boston.

The Boston city officials and especially Mayor J. F. Fitzgerald have been extremely interested in noting the rapid advance the industry is making and, they freely predict the day is not far distant when motor trucks will be generally adopted by all the city departments which require the use of heavy teams.

Several trucks are now being used by some of the city departments and Commissioner Louis F. Bourke of the public works department has been interested in noting the developments of the various types of trucks as he expects to see the day not far distant when the motor street sweeper will be perfected and reduced to a practical machine.

"There is no doubt," said the commissioner in talking over the features of the show, "that the day is not far off when we shall have motor propelled street sweepers."

"Several people are working to perfect this truck, but as yet nothing has been developed which would appeal to Boston, but it is surely coming."

"Mayor Fitzgerald is a strong advocate of the motor fire trucks and hopes to add many to Boston's department soon. The motor-drawn fire apparatus is the apparatus of the coming day and I only wish Boston could afford to install more of them, but we cannot at present."

"A show like this makes one open his eyes and wonder what the limit of the motor-truck business is. A few years ago great trucks with their tremendous power, that are being shown at this show, would be possible."

"Motor trucks are fast working into the municipal service for uses other than the fire department. We already have some in our park department and public works department and more are to be installed."

"When the new garbage contractors get on the job there will be several more as I understand that the contractors intend to utilize motor garbage trucks for the collection of garbage in all sections of the city and that in itself will be a remarkable stride and only indicates the rapid adoption of the improvements and increased facilities afforded by the development of the motor truck industry."

TARIFF BILLS ARE TO FACE AGAIN MR. TAFT'S VETO

WASHINGTON—When Senator Penrose for the committee on finance adversely and without amendment reported the House bill reducing the duties on iron and steel on Thursday, the tariff contest actually began.

The House has the exclusive right to initiate tariff legislation and the leaders there have agreed on a program which includes the revision of the steel, chemical, sugar, wool and probably the cotton schedules. But the passage of these measures through the House comes as a matter of routine.

In the Senate, on the other hand, none of the three factions has a majority, and tariff legislation can result only from combinations and alliances which will change on every bill, and in which politics will play an important part.

That the insurgents will get together on steel with the Democrats is certain, and the resulting measure, while it will look different, will be barely distinguishable in rates from the measure passed by the Democratic House. But Mr. Penrose is certain that the President will veto all the tariff bills with the possible exception of wool, on which the tariff board has already reported, and cotton, upon which a report is expected soon.

PEABODY REELECTS CHIEF

Selectmen of Peabody Thursday night reelected Michael H. Grady chief of police and chose James J. Sheehan for town counsel. Mr. Sheehan received three votes, his opponents, S. Howard Donnell and Horace P. Farnham, receiving one each.

CITY OFFICERS INSTALLED AT WOBBURN HIGH

WOBBURN, Mass.—Inaugural ceremonies for the city government of the new school municipality, "Woburnia," were held in the high school assembly hall, Thursday evening. The meeting was called to order by Clifton McCaleb, acting city clerk. After reading the result of the municipal election he administered the oath of office to Daniel J. Doherty, mayor-elect, the aldermen, the board of public works and school committee.

The council elected William Jones president, and Walter Burke clerk of the council. Walter Burke was also elected city clerk. Leon Fay was elected city treasurer. Everett Ward was elected auditor, Edward Walls clerk of committees, William Callahan tax collector. President Jones and Aldermen Partridge and Finnegan were made a committee on rules.

The mayor announced his assignments: Mildred Murphy, highways; Fred Roche, water and sewer supply; May Folan, public grounds; John Tenney sewers. Commissioners Roche and Murray were made a committee on rules.

The school committee elected William Ball chairman and Mildred Ford clerk pro tem.

At the close of the exercises a bouquet of roses was given to Miss Nellie Hammond, under whose tutelage the history class has worked out the details of this experiment. Brief addresses were made by Howard Blaisdell, Joseph Campbell of the Charlestown high school, and Miss Lotta A. Clarke, teacher of American history in Charlestown.

SCHOOL HOLIDAY TO SEE MR. TAFT IS NOT FAVORED

Members of the school committee are opposed to Mayor Fitzgerald's plan to give the school children of the city a half holiday on Monday because President Taft is to be here. It is possible that the mayor's communication recommending the half holiday may not be presented to the committee until the holiday celebration is over as there is no regular meeting this week.

"It would not be right to turn the children of the entire city out into the streets just for a little sentiment," said George E. Brock of the committee. "Take for instance the children in the Orient Heights schools, in the schools of Mattapan, Hyde Park and the West Roxbury section, not one fourth of them even if inclined would go to South Boston and they would simply be running in the streets."

President Taft will make a brief address before the Pilgrim Publicity Association at its Monday luncheon at the new Georgian in Park square at 2 p. m. The monthly meeting has been merged with this luncheon meeting.

The South Boston postoffice will observe holiday hours on Monday.

CAFE CHANTANT AT CONSERVATORY WELL ATTENDED

Girls of Gardiner hall entertained a large number of guests Thursday night when they presented the "Cafe Chantant" in Recital hall at the New England Conservatory of Music. The entertainment was to add to the fund of the Beneficent Society of the Conservatory which assists students.

The girls of Gardiner hall not taking part in the entertainment served refreshments in the "Cafe."

PRESS CLUB HAS NEW PRESIDENT

Bertrand A. Smalley was elected president of the Boston Press Club on Thursday night. He succeeds M. E. Hennessy. Other officers elected were John J. Finn, vice-president; Edwin Reynolds, secretary; A. Harry French, financial secretary; Paul F. Brown, treasurer; Levett D. G. Bentley, John W. Withington, John J. Dowling, Charles O'Hara and H. F. Wheeling, directors; Henry T. Claus, Frederick G. Hale, James D. Hooley, T. Raymond Pierce and Frank G. Trott, membership committee.

Because of a tie between John J. Fitzpatrick and William E. Soule for board of directors, a special election will be necessary.

SOMERVILLE BUDGET PASSED

With 14 of Somerville's 21 aldermen present the board passed last night in fact the report of the finance committee on the budget. The amount recommended in the budget is \$1,493,927. An order was introduced by Alderman Johnson asking the school committee to consider the question of separate high schools for boys and girls.

NEW CAMBRIDGE TUBE OPERATION INVOLVES SURFACE LINE CHANGE

Direct connections without transfer checks between the electric trains in the new Cambridge subway and the surface cars going to Arlington or Mt. Auburn will be made at Harvard square by in and outboard passengers, but an extensive system of transfers from and to the Central and Kendall square stations will go into effect when the line is opened for traffic on the morning of Saturday, March 23. No checks are to be necessary between the old and new stations at Park street.

With the first train leaving Harvard square at 5:24 a. m. and the last one at 12:32 a. m. and Park street at 12:40 a. m., most of the surface lines, except the night cars, will be discontinued. New through routes will be run between Arlington and Newton via Watertown, and between North Cambridge and Belmont or Waverly through the Harvard square subway station.

The Huron avenue service will be run to a terminus at Harvard square, all through service except the night and early morning cars being discontinued.

Surface cars will still be run at intervals from Harvard square to Hanover street, via the Cambridge bridge; to Dudley street and the subway via Harvard bridge; to the Green street loop, via Broadway, Prospect street and Massachusetts avenue; to South Boston and East Cambridge as at present; the Allston-River street line on its former route via River street, Massachusetts avenue to Hanover street or Kendall square.

Pearl and Brookline streets and Spring Hill will be served by a Prospect street line running between Spring Hill and the River street car barn. The Cottage Farm line will be run between the Park street subway station and Massachusetts avenue, at Brookline and Pearl streets, Cambridge, and the River street-Prospect street-East Cambridge line will continue as at present.

The North Cambridge-Roxbury Crossing line, via Beacon, Hampshire and Prospect streets and Harvard bridge, will be run as at present and service will be run via Hampshire and Beacon streets to South station, Hanover street and Kendall square.

Passengers from Mt. Auburn street wishing to ride toward North Cambridge via Massachusetts avenue should remain on the car and will require no transfer. The same is true of passengers making the return journey in the opposite direction.

Those wishing to change from one line of cars to another should do so on the departure platform for surface cars.

Passengers on inward-bound Huron avenue cars who wish to transfer to cars for North Cambridge or Arlington, and passengers on inward-bound Arlington or North Cambridge cars who wish to transfer to cars for Huron avenue may pass through the turnstile at the head of the stairs leading to the departure tracks of surface cars on the platform over the arrival track, where they may take the car to which they are permitted to transfer and none other.

Passengers arriving at Harvard square station on inward-bound cars may receive from the collector, upon request as they pass out to the street, green checks for transfer to inward-bound cars taken upon the surface.

Conductors of outward-bound cars reaching Harvard square from Boston Central square or Kendall square will issue to passengers upon request at the time of payment of fare checks for admission to Harvard square station for a ride on any outward-bound car, provided that such checks shall not be issued to persons paying fare with transfer checks issued from Scollay square or Adams square station or from any station of the Cambridge subway.

MANY COUNTRIES ARE REPRESENTED

Thursday was "international day" at the Professional Women's Club and at the luncheon in Hotel Lenox there were representatives of 11 countries, members of the club who were not natives of the United States.

Miss Marion Howard Brazier presided. The speakers' table was decorated with the flags of many countries and the foreign-born members who spoke were each presented with a small silk flag of their native land.

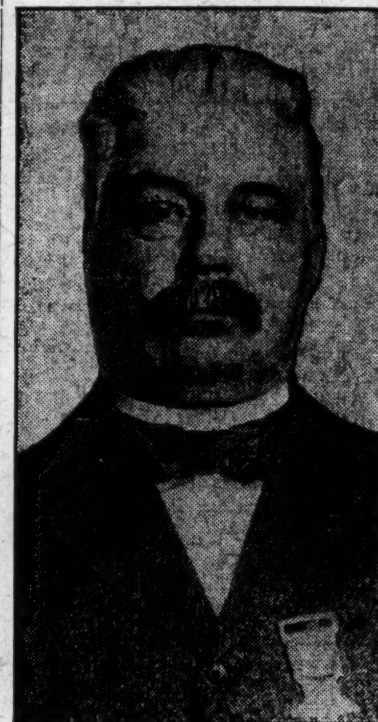
The countries represented and the speakers were as follows: Ireland, Mrs. Margaret Magennis; "International Day," the Rev. Lucy C. McGee; Scotland, Dr. Barbara T. Ring; Germany, Miss Augusta Busche; Norway, Miss Bertha S. Davis; Bavaria, Mrs. Louise Blackburne; England, Dr. Florence Duckering and Miss Rosetta Priestley; Nova Scotia, Mrs. Clara J. Marsh. Ada Dwyer brought greetings from the Twelfth Night Club of New York.

SHOTS FIRED IN BARRE STRIKE

BARRE, Mass.—There was only one disturbance Thursday at South Barre among the striking employees of the Barre Wool Combing Company. It was thought advisable to increase the police force guarding the company's property and a number of deputy sheriffs arrived from Worcester with two state inspectors.

A body of strikers gained the impression that the approach of an automobile full of officers meant that arrests were to be made. Strike sympathizers fired a dozen shots into the air as the automobile passed. No arrests were made.

PAST NATIONAL G. A. R. OFFICERS ATTEND DINNER



GEORGE A. HOUSELEY

William B. Arnold of Rockland was elected president of the Past National Officers' Association, department of Massachusetts, G. A. R., at the annual dinner at the Parker house last evening.

Other officers are George W. Mirick of Worcester, vice-president; W. L. Gage of Braintree, secretary; George O. Noyes of Boston, treasurer; the Rev. J. P. L. Bodfish of Jamaica Plain, chaplain.

Mr. Arnold was toastmaster and the attendance numbered about 45. The speakers included John E. Gilman, Col. Everett C. Benton, commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery; Mayor James Chambers of Everett, George A. Hooseley, senior vice-commander of Massachusetts; Col. A. M. Ferris, senior vice-commander of post 113, Boston.

PLAN FESTIVITIES FOR JUNIORS AT COLBY COLLEGE

WATERVILLE, Me.—It has been decided to hold the festivities of junior week at Colby College this year on April 17 and 18. Wednesday evening the class will present "Captain Bing," a comic opera in two acts, and the annual junior promenade will be held Thursday evening. The junior play will be an innovation this year and rehearsals have already begun under the direction of Miss Hazel S. Levitt of Boston and Miss Hattie Williams of New York. The chorus is to be under the direction of Cecil Daggett '03 of Waterville.

As a result of the strong sentiment in favor of forming an undergraduate student council at Colby similar to student organizations in other colleges, the fraternities have appointed delegates to frame plans and to take the necessary steps for the establishment of a council.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Ill.—President Harry Pratt Judson of the University of Chicago has been appointed by Governor Deneen a member of a committee representing the state of Illinois, to cooperate with the national commission for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of peace among the English speaking nations.

Frank M. Leavitt, associate professor of industrial education at the university, has been elected president of the Illinois Manual Arts Training Association.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Ross Spence, a graduate of the University of Michigan, has been secured to teach the violin at Syracuse University, to begin at once. He has studied in Berlin three years.

Debate trials for the coming contest with Columbia University are being held for the debate is in John Crouse College of Fine Arts.

The annual orange circus is to be held in the gymnasium on March 27 and 28 under the supervision of Prof. J. A. R. Scott. Ransom Cooper, Jr., '12, is the head of the students' governing board.

WHAT STUDENTS ARE DOING

SMITH COLLEGE

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—"Little Lord Fauntleroy" will be presented tomorrow evening at Smith College by dramatics division C. The part of the little boy is to be taken by Elizabeth MacMillan '14, of New York city, and the part of his grandfather by Jeanne Dushie '12, of West Newton. The part of "Dearest" will be taken by Clara Ripley '13, of Dorchester, Mass.

Miss Vida D. Scudder, Smith '84, professor of English literature at Wellesley College, will lecture at Smith under the auspices of the College Settlements chapter, on Monday evening, on the subject, "The Problems of the Alien and the Circulo Italiano."

The Lend-a-Hard Dramatic Club announces that its prize of \$100 is to be awarded to the play "Purple and Fine Linen," written by Helena Miller '10, fellow '11, English, and Anita Fairgrieve '12, of Bantam, Conn.

WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INST.

WORCESTER, Mass.—The ninth annual "Tech banquet" held by the undergraduates and members of the faculty of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute took place Wednesday evening in the elaborate banquet hall at the State Mutual restaurant. A record number of students were present which made it necessary to make use of the adjoining rooms.

Dr. Levi L. Conant, acting president of the institute, spoke. His subject was "Tech and the Alumni." He brought out the many ways in which the alumni were helping the institute, especially in subsidizing so freely to the new gymnasium fund which has now reached about \$90,000.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE

BRUNSWICK, Me.—Prof. William H. Davis of the department of argumentation and debating, has announced the makeup of the two Bowdoin College teams which will represent Bowdoin in the debates of the Triangular League to be held March 28. B. C. Rodick '12, Freeport; E. F. Maloney '12, South Thomaston; M. W. Greene '13, Madison, and W. R. Spinney '13, alternate, will make up the team which will uphold the affirmative side of the question against the team of New York University in New York. The other team, which will support the affirmative side against Wesleyan University will be composed of P. H. Douglas '13 of Newport; F. D. Wist Jr., '13, of Foxland; E. C. Gage '14, Augusta; with J. A. Norton '13, Phillips, as alternate.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

CORVALLIS, Ore.—That not one barrel of the 1,500,000 barrels of Portland cement, valued at \$3,000,000, used in Portland territory last year, was manufactured in the state is one of the statements in the new bulletin on "The Economic Mineral Resources of Oregon" by Prof. H. M. Parks of the Oregon Agricultural College school of mines, who is also director of the state bureau of mines, which is publishing the new work at Salem.

Although Oregon produced approximately \$4,000,000 worth of geological products in 1910, more than \$12,000,000 worth were imported from other states and foreign countries, over three fourths of which could have been produced within the state.

On May 16 a \$10 gold medal given by the foreign students at the college will be awarded to the best student orator on the subject of international peace.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

HANOVER, N. H.—At a meeting held Tuesday evening, the two varsity debating teams at Dartmouth College were chosen as follows: Affirmative, H. E. McElwain '12 of Holyoke, Mass.; C. E. Shepard '12 of Aurora, Ill.; D. B. O'Connor '12 of Taunton, Mass., captain, with S. A. Stavrum '13 of La Crosse, Wis., as alternate. Negative: E. C. Mabie '15 of La Crosse, Wis.; A. K. Lowell '12 of Reading, Mass.; C. E. Snow '12 of Rochester, N. H., captain, and A. Hornblow, Jr., '13 of New York city as alternate. The affirmative team will debate against Williams at Williamstown, on the evening of March 21, and the negative team will debate with Brown at Hanover the same evening.

DIRECTORY OF Manufacturing and Wholesale Firms

ADDING AND LISTING MACHINES

Louis C. Chase, 170 Summer St., Boston. Comptograph Adding Machine and Millionaire Calculating Machine.

ADDRESSING IMITATION TYPE- WRITER LETTERS AND HAND- DISTRIBUTING

The Boston Mailing Co., 391 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass.

BUILDING CONTRACTORS

Wiltcomb & Kavanaugh Co., 4 Beacon St., Boston.

BOOKBINDERS

Dudley & Hodge, 299 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE

W. B. Badger & Co., 182 Portland St., Boston.

ELECTROTYPERS

Dickinson Electrotypes Foundry, 270 Congress St., Boston.

ELASTIC WEBBING

Lapworth Webbing Co., 413 Summer St., Boston, Mass., manufacturers of superior elastic webbing for hose and corset supports.

ENGRAVING, DESIGNING, HALF- TONE AND ETCHING

Franklin Engraving Co., 290 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

ENGRAVING (STEEL AND COPPER PLATE)

McKenzie Engraving Co., 155 Franklin St., Boston.

GRANITE AND MARBLE POLISHERS' SUPPLIES

Harrison Supply Co., 8-7 Dorchester Ave., Extension, Boston.

HEATING (STEAM & HOT WATER)

Gurney Heater Mfg. Co., 188-200 Franklin St., Boston.

INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS

Hinchey & Woods, 23 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

LOOSE LEAF AND MANIFOLD BOOKS

A. E. Martel Co., 189 Devonshire St., Boston.

MILLINERY GOODS

Millinery Goods, Manufacturers of Trimmed, Untrimmed and Ready-to-Wear Hats. J. F. Streble & Co., 639 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT, Steel Furniture

The General Fireproofing Co., 143 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE

DURHAM, N. H.—Prof. Fred Rasmusen of New Hampshire College, in a statement just issued regarding organizations among farmers, says: "For the further development of cooperative organizations for which the conditions are becoming more and more favorable and for which there is a great need in many sections is a thorough explanation of the true cooperative principles which are not understood by many farmers and the development of local and community cooperative organizations."

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

NEW YORK—Exercises in observance of the annual New York University preparatory school day will take place at University Heights April 19-20. The chairman of the preparatory school committee is Robert M. Wellwood '12. Presley D. Stout '12 is chairman of the invitation committee, Samuel L. Cuykendall, Jr., is chairman of the finance committee, John J. White '12 is chairman of the games committee.

Melvir T. Copeland, instructor in economics in the university, has been awarded by Harvard University the David A. Wells' prize of \$500 for his book on "The Cotton Manufacturing Industry of the United States."

Dr. James E. Lough, director of the summer school, has announced that 150 courses have been arranged for the eighteenth session of the school, including three 30-hour courses in theory and practice in the administration of recreation facilities, which are given under the general supervision of Leo F. Hamner, associate director of the department of child hygiene of the Russell Sage Foundation, and director of the division of recreation.

UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

ORONO, Me.—The senior class of the University of Maine has voted to hold but one assembly this year, that to occur in the gymnasium March 22. Contrary to the custom of previous years, the affair is to be informal this year and freshmen will be allowed to attend. George E. King '12 of Bethel is chairman of the committee in charge and he is assisted by a representative from each fraternity and one non-fraternity man.

At the second initiation of the year of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, the following men were members: John R. Mason, United States referee in bankruptcy and instructor in bankruptcy in the college of law; E. H. Bowl, C. H. Whitney, D. C. Jewett, D. R. MacDonald, C. D. Bartlett and G. W. Babb.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

COLUMBIA, Mo.—More students are enrolled in the school of journalism at the University of Missouri this year than since its establishment in 1908. A ruling which requires two years' academic work before entering journalism was

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SITUATIONS WANTED—

BRETKAKER-Married man with one wishes position as caretaker of lodging-house; where basement rooms are situated; address 609 E. Main St., Boston.

TOMAS, 211 West Springfield st., Boston.

CARETAKER-Can do repairs, painting, work about private or public places; of horse and cow if needed; go anywhere; residence N. H. Highway, Bangorville, Mass.

PENPENTER, good all-round fisher and hunter; has been employed by several houses and bungalows; wants steady position;

A. LAURIE, 37 Rutland sq., Boston.

HAFEEFUR-All-round carpenter, experienced in remodeling buildings; references; GILBERT P. ORMSBY, 659 Main Malden, Mass.

FENDER-Young man (23), 3 years experience at trade, wants position with theatrical company as stage carpenter; best dressed driving car; Bungalow No. 8, Cambridge, Mass.

HAFEEFUR (colored), very careful worker; can make up furniture; first-class cook, wishes position. JAMES TTHEWS, 28 Sterling st., Boston.

HAFEEFUR, demonstrator of trucks and automobiles; knows how to repair automobile cars; go anywhere; single; makes general repairs; Al. references; strictly temperate; R. HEYER, 25 Hyde Park Ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. Cambridge 4-2200.

HAFEEFUR-Young man (33 years) and habits, best references, wants position; native of Massachusetts; CHAS. FERNAND, 155 Middlesex st., Lowell, Mass.

HAFEEFUR-H. A. LAMB, 126 Beacon wishes to find a position for his business restaurant; must have ability, willingness, sobriety and industry; apply at 27 Kilby st., Boston.

HAFEEFUR wants position April 17 next; as waiter in hotel; must have clean and greenhouse work; good references; JOSEPH VICKERY, care Richmond Hotel, 100 Essex street, Boston.

HAFEEFUR wants position-American, strictly temperate, willing to do general housework; drive auto; speaks English; understands horses. Address OTTO STOLL, 31 Myrtle st., Boston.

HEE, first class, wants position in hospital; also desires position in City P. OFFICE (help furnished free); 53 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass. Tel. Lowell 2-4200.

CHEMIST desires position; experienced, capable to take full charge of laboratory; able to analyze foodstuffs, chemicals and pharmaceutical lines; reliable worker; can manage large amount of material; JOHN WATSON, Westbrookton.

VIVIL ENGINEER, experienced, wants position; Boston; CHARLES C. MORGAN, 100 State st., New Bedford.

VIVIL ENGINEER-Graduate M. I. T.; three months' strict contract; finishing 6 months' contract; next job as supervisor building construction project; also doing office work; GEORGE ANN, 1164 Cambridge st., Cambridge.

VIVIL ENGINEER, familiar with textile manufacturing and mach., 4 year's experience in construction work, has the ability to help design and construct machinery; ALG. IVY st., East Providence, R. I.

LICAL, experienced man will accept lower salary than usual position where can prove ability; 33 Moreland st., Newark, N.J.

JACHMAN, Swede, married, middle-aged, wants position; experience with electrical; S. KNEELAND, 282 Elmwood St., New Bedford.

JACHMAN-Young colored man, will-to-do general work, wishes position as janitor; LEROY RILEY, 178 Northampton st., Boston.

COLLECTOR with loan office experiences, wants position. Mention 1663 CITY P. OFFICE (help furnished free), 53 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass. Tel. Lowell 2-4200.

COLLECTOR (residence Boston, 23), \$15-, mention 6901 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960.

COLLEGE STUDENT having two summers' experience in college typing and chauffeur's position for summer; can Mr. Al. references; F. H. LABRABEE, 100 Broadway, Boston.

COLLEGE STUDENT (20), having had previous employment in retail grocery stores, would like position on private party; ERIC E. DAY, 108 Warren ave., Taunston, Mass.

COMPOSITOR, temperate, capable, reliable, resident, no vices, type of composition, wishes permanent position. M. CLIAN, 28 Kneeland st., Boston.

SINKING, residence Revere, age 45, desires position; please send your attention to STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960.

ELEVATOR BOY (colored, 21) wants position in hotel, apartment or store. Cell phone 3-7700; EDWARD J. JAMES, 40 Williams st., Roxbury.

ENGINEER with third-class license wishes steady position; will go anywhere; habits and reliable. LOWELL REF. AGENCY, 407 Middlesex st., Lowell.

ENGINEER or fireman, third class, 10 yrs. experience, knowledge typewriter, pumps; also piping and refrigeration; good references; JOHN CALLAHAN, 200 Franklin St., Boston.

ENGINEER, first-class, desires position; years' experience in mill, factory and power stations; also a machinist; strictly sober; residence 125 Cross st., Somerville, Mass.

OTOMATOLOGY OR FORESTRY, as operator, residential, low wages desired; telephone; \$14.50; mention 6986. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 kneeland st., Boston.

MIRMI HAND, residence Newtonville, aged 34, education, awaits an offer; mention 6986. State Free Emp. Office (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960.

MIRMI HAND wants position. Mrs. ROBERTA E. BURTON, 230 Mt Vernon st., Boston. Tel. Trem. 377-R.

RUMMER, married, wants position as driver; likes carrying baggage; supplies experience with cows, horses and chickens; strictly temperate; references, R. WINTERS, 50 King st., Swampscott.

IREMAN, second class license, wants position; excellent character; lives here. LOWELL REF & EMP. AGN., 407 Middlesex st., Lowell, Mass.

GEM, and woodworker, residences 23, marble prefers stone, granite, bridge, good ref., \$12-15. Mention 6912. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fee charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Ox. 2960.

IREMAN, second class (residence 23), wants position; mention 6986. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960.

REGIN CORRESPONDENT-Situations wanted for French, German and Russian correspondences; write to MR. GRONNER, 30 Temple st., New York.

N, wants electric railroad construction position; position open; mention 6986. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (help furnished free), 53 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass. Tel. Lowell 2-4200.

ENCH BOY wants position as baker's helper; mentions 1678. CITY EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 53 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass. Tel. 2988.

XENTITE STORE WORK by young person who has worked in such English shop or salesman; best references; FRANK HERBORN, 637 Merimac st., Lowell.

FFITTER, residence Roxbury, age 35, prefers out of town, \$15+ per week. Mention 6913. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Ox. 2960.

GENERAL MACHINIST, experienced, desire position; mention 6986. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

Classified Advertisements

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

GARDENER or florist, residence Lynn, age 57, married, will go anywhere, \$30 mo. Mention 6911. Tel. 254-40. E. S. SARGENT, 1000 Commercial, Boston, Tel. 254-40.

GENERAL MAN (colored), married, wants work on gentleman's place or small farm where rent is supplied; general work or care of horses. WALTER SAVAGE, 53 Paul st., Boston.

GENERAL MAN, with best references, position on gentleman's place. W. S. LINCOLN, East St. Leonard, Mass.

GENERAL OFFICE MAN, English, age 25, wants position. Mention 1671. CITY EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 254-40.

GRADUATE OF BOSTON V. M. C. A. AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, wishes position as garage or repair shop, best of references. ROBERT WALDRON, KINGMAN, Middlesex ave., North Woburn, Mass. Tel. 254-40.

GROOM in private stable (residence Amesbury, 20), will go anywhere; \$40 month; mention 1671. CITY EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 254-40.

HARNESS MAKER—Middle-aged man wants position; references. THOMAS P. BAXTER, 100 Washington st., Boston.

HIGH SCHOOL BOY, 14, wishes position for afternoons and Saturdays. KEN NICHOLS, 538 Massachusetts av., Boston, Tel. 214-20.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT wants position in hotel or office during summer; country hotel preferred. J. H. KENNEDY, 15 Salem st., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEMAN, wants position. MRS. ROSENBERG, 1000 Commercial, Boston, Tel. 254-40.

HOISTING ENGINEER (residence Boston, 32, married, colored), \$18-\$21; mention 6911. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 254-40.

JANITOR, colored, with tools (residence Waban, 55, married); \$15; mention 6911. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 254-40.

JANITOR, colored, 25, mechanic, steady, temperate, trustworthy; wants position; present employer, ROBT. A. LETCHER, 6 Mountfort st., Boston.

JANITOR, colored, wants position in apartment house. H. H. SNOWDEN, 60 Callender st., Dorchester, Mass.

JOE MASON, all-round, wants position with some real estate firm; whitewashing, plastering and chimney work; easy terms. WILLIAM F. BYRNE, 34 Irving st., Boston.

LEDGER CLERK—Young American (22), desires clerical position in office; two years experience in general office work; keeping etc.; excellent references. ROBERT H. STEVENS, 700 Columbia rd., Dorchester, Mass.

MACHINE BLACKSMITH, with trip or drop hammer exp., residence Hopkinton, age 36, married, desires position in machine shop. GEORGE A. HYDE, 400 Terriah, 242 Union st., Lynn, Mass.

MAN, 41, reliable, wants position as house to be built; where living conditions of money is not required. GEO. A. DUDLEY, 555 Lynn st., Malden, Mass.

MAN AND WIFE (colored) would like work in private family; write or call evenings. C. H. BERNARD, 60 Kendall st., Roxbury, Mass.

MAN AND WIFE (colored) desire positions together; cook and butler or general housework; best of references. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 400 Commercial, Boston.

MAN, willing to do general work, wants position. JOHN H. BURGESS, 72 Wells ave., Dorchester, Mass.

MANAGER country place, ability, education, experience, agricultural college training, understanding of stock raising, and handling help, wants position. H. J. ROYER, 1000 Commercial, Boston.

MARRIED COUPLE, want position; man understands care of automobile, horses, garden, lawn, etc.; wife first-class cook and laundress; references. J. H. MORAN, 100 Lawrence st., Boston.

MARRIED MAN wants work at anything; experienced with horses, temperate and good references. J. H. MORAN, 100 Lawrence st., Boston.

NIGHT WATCHMAN, married, wishes position. GEORGE LOUIS SURRY, 1000 Commercial, Boston.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, typewriting, filing, filing and stenography, 25, married, good references; mention 6911. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 254-40.

OFFICE WORKER wanted by young man; can run typewriter, best of references. MAX WITTENBERG, 1000 Commercial, Boston.

OFFICE CLERK and tracer for architectural draftsman, residence Boston, age 26, \$10-\$12; mention 6911. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 254-40.

PAINTER, capable taking charge, wants position. Mention 1671. CITY EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 254-40.

PAINTER, good mechanic, desires work. H. BROWN, 1000 Commercial, Boston.

PASTRY COOK, capable hotel work, desires position. JOSEPH BAKER, 34 Tremont st., Boston.

PLUMBER (steam and hot-water fitter) low pressure, residence Attleboro, age 30, married; good references; will go anywhere; \$3.50-\$4 a day; mention 6911. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 254-40.

PORTER, colored, wants position; mention 1671. CITY EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 254-40.

PORTER, elevator man or janitor (colored) wishes position. ANDREW MILLER, 43 Magee st., Cambridge, Mass.

PORTER—Colored man wishes position as store porter or janitor or all-round man on gentleman's place; references. JOHN MORRIS, 51 Norway st., suite 3, Boston.

POSITION wanted by competent young man with college education, expert in handling correspondence, best of references; managing an office force; highest references. Address P. O. Box 225, Weston, Mass.

POSITION wanted by competent young man (24); trustworthy, reliable house business; best of references. CLARENCE A. STAPLES, Glen rd., Wellesey Farms, Mass.

PRACTICAL MACHINIST (43), experienced since 1896 on special brass making machines; would like position with large brush manufacturer. S. P. McPHERLAND, 9 Stafford, Roxbury, Mass.

FRESH PHOTOGRAPHER, telephone 24 photo supplies (residence Dorchester, 25), good references; good penman; \$1.50 a day; mention 6911. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 254-40.

PRIVATE SECRETARY or similar occupation desired in Boston or vicinity; 21 years bank experience. CECIL L. DAWSON, 1008 Boylston st., suite 3, Boston.

SAILOR (Cambridge, 24) awaits an offer; mention 6911. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 254-40.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

PROOFREADER'S POSITION on weekly or monthly publication wanted by an all-round newspaper man of 10 experience. J. T. CUMMINGS, 22 Beach st., North Cambridge, Mass.

SALESMAN would like to act as sales agent and distributor for firm or manufacturer in middle West cities, Cleveland, St. Louis or Detroit. EDWARD A. MARKS, 1000 Commercial, Boston.

SALESMAN, conscientious worker, 10 years' experience, reliable; inside position preferred. E. S. SARGENT, 1000 Commercial, Boston.

SALESMAN (traveling)—Position wanted by experienced man in New England; first-class references; not afraid of work. W. L. DOW, 5 Kensington pl., Boston (Roxbury), Mass.

SECRETARY—Young Protestant Scotch man wants position as private secretary to gentleman; capable, excellent correspondence. ARTHUR G. KINGS, 1000 Commercial, Boston.

SECTION HAND wants position in western mill, mention 1671. CITY EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 254-40.

SHIPPER—Position wanted by experienced traffic man; can handle men, deal with shipper, sign or show card; references given and required. GEO. H. SHIPPER, 148 Rowe st., Melrose, Mass.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ASSISTANT—Neat colored girl, wishes evening position in ladies' check room. RUTH HEWLETT, 71 Camden st., Boston.

ATTENDANT—Refined middle-aged lady would like position as attendant, housekeeper or companion; references. MRS. E. SPENCER, Hopkinton, Mass.

ATTENDANT wants position with elderly lady; Tel. 504. SARAH ROSS, 74 Broadway, West Somerville, Mass.

ATTENDANT or companion, experienced, wants position; best references. MRS. HOWARD, 40 Webster pl., Brookline, Mass.

ATTENDANT wishes position; references. CAROLINE CUSACK, 21 Mt. Vernon, Brighton, Mass.

ATTENDANT, middle-aged woman, experienced, wishes situation; can take full charge of infant or grown child; references. MRS. LARKINS, 1000 Commercial, Boston.

ATTENDANT, middle-aged American woman, wishes position, or as companion to an elderly lady; cheerful disposition; good references. MRS. ALMA, 218 Riverbank court, Medford, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer and cashier, residence Boston, 433, references. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 254-40.

BOOKKEEPER (residence Sheltonville, 20), good references. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 254-40.

HOUSEKEEPER—Young American woman, good cook and manager, wishes position as housekeeper. MRS. CLARE MACKBETH, 9 Columbus st., Boston.

CARETAKER—American lady wishes employment caring for children evenings. MRS. L. GOODNOW, 11 Henry st., South Boston.

CARETAKER—Reliable woman wishes employment caring for suites, vicinity Huntington, Mass. Tel. 254-40.

WALKER, 30 Westland ave., suite 18, Boston.

CASHIER-SECRETARY, accurate in accounts, wants position. MRS. WOLF, 303 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.

CHAMBER MAID with excellent references, wishes position in private family; 2 years in last place; is also very good cook. MRS. A. M. STEVENS, 1000 Commercial, Boston.

CLEANING, WASHING—General work of any kind wanted by the day. MRS. M. ROYER, 407 Tremont st., Roxbury, Mass.

CERICAL—Young girl, Protestant, having had 2 years' experience as stenographer, would like a position in an office, can give best of references. MISS S. E. TAYLOR, 18 Grant st., Dorchester, Mass.

CLERK—Young woman wishes position as office clerk, insurance or broker's preferred. MRS. E. HERRICK, 38 Middlesex st., Malden, Mass.

COMPANION, ATTENDANT—Woman of mature years, intelligent, neat, stands stenography, desires position; neat seamstress; best references; salary \$35 per month. MISS MARY STEVENS, 1000 Commercial, Boston.

COMPANION OR HOUSEKEEPER (upper) by day only; competent, frugal; desirable home in large family. MRS. E. WETHERBEE, 434 Parkway, Revere, Mass.

COMPANION—Young educated woman, with ability and good references, wants position as companion, lady's maid or other work. OLIVE A. GATSON, 1 Park st., Boston.

COMPANION—American young woman, primary teacher, wants position during July and August as companion, housekeeper, mother's helper, tutor for child. E. M. BROWN, 70 Westland st., Hartford, Conn.

COMPANION, American woman, wishes position, caretaker, housekeeper or matron in an institution; good references. MRS. W. H. PEAKE, State Farm, Mass.

COOK, first-class, wishes position out of town in private family; capable of taking full charge; best of references. MRS. BROWN, Emp. Office, 60 Pleasant st., Boston.

COOK AND SECOND GERMAN COOK—Good manager, second, young, neat, will cook all references. RICHARD STEINBERG, 300 Tremont st., Boston.

COOK AND SECOND MAID wish position; good references. MRS. STEINBERG, 300 Tremont st., Boston.

COOK—Position wanted by middle-aged Protestant woman in large family; good references. MRS. EMMA WILDE, 11 Acorn st., Cambridge, Mass.

COOK—Thoroughly experienced, wishes position at cooking; best of references. EMP. AGENCY, 575 Massachusetts, Boston.

COOK and second maid, English, capable, best references, wishes position; city or country. MRS. KING, Emp. Office, 60 Pleasant st., Boston.

COOK, young Swedish, MRS. KING, Emp. Office, 60 Pleasant st., Boston.

COOK, capable, wishes position; country preferred. ELIZABETH CUNNINGHAM, 51 Winchester, Boston.

COOK, Protestant, competent, wishes situation; three years' reference. MISS LARKINS, 1000 Commercial, Boston.

COLLECTOR—American woman wishes position as collector; references. MRS. WILSON, 7 Auburn ave., South Boston.

CORNETIST AND PIANIST (girls) wanted to go to mountains together. Mention 10. 53 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass.

DAY WORKER wanted by colored woman, LAVINA BRAXTON, 20 Kendal st., Boston.

DAY WORKER wanted by a thoroughly reliable woman, best of references. LARKINS, 1000 Commercial, Boston.

DEMONSTRATOR—Woman of reliable character and experience desires position as demonstrator in dry goods or grocery store. Waverly st., Boston.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, capable enterprising, just returned to Boston, desires employment. ALICE COLLINS, 61 Rutland st., Boston.

EMBROIDERER wishes employment. MRS. MARY DUNCAN, 65 Lake ave., Newton Center, Mass.

ERRAND GIRL—Colored, wants position as errand girl or do light housework; no Sunday work. ISABELLE HALEY, 710 North st., Boston.

FILING CLERK and long hand writer (high grade); residence Boston (31); graduate of high school; high school graduate, class references, experience, education and manual training. Mention No. 2546. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 254-40.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by thoroughly reliable girl; can furnish best of references. EMP. AGENCY, 575 Massachusetts, Boston.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman desires employment by day or hour. ANNA C. BROWN, 12 Rutland st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK—Cleaning, washing and ironing wanted by day or hour. MRS. MOAR, 10 Field st., Roxbury, Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER, middle-aged American, Protestant, wants position in small family; references exchanged. MRS. M. MOREY, 19 Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER, long experience, wishes position; address K. C. COCH, 2000 Tremont st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged, Protestant, would like position; or if desired, mother's helper in small family. MRS. MARION DAVISON, 10 Westville st., suite 10, Dorchester, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPING OR HOUSEWORK wanted by experienced, trustworthy woman, with family of ladies; references. MRS. T. 3215-M, Boston.

HOTEL HOUSEKEEPER, 10 years' experience, best references. E. TOWER, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION—Woman of mature years, wishes position; references. MRS. EDITH R. CARROLL, 38 Danforth st., Portland, Me.

HOUSEKEEPER—German Protestant, accustomed to her own home, speaks English well, wants position. MISS KATH. BUCKLE, 12, Channing pl., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, trustworthy, faithful, good references, wishes position; references. MISS HELEN REED, 20 Tremont pl., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Woman, 35, experienced, capable, wishes position. MRS. HELEN DAY, 37 Common st., Braintree, Mass.

HOUSEWORKER wanted in family of 2 adults; Protestant; excellent plain cook; references. MRS. MARY MCKENNA, 1000 Commercial, Boston.

HOUSEWORKER—Woman, 35, experienced, capable, wishes position. MRS. HELEN DAY, 37 Common st., Braintree, Mass.

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Latest Market Reports :: Events of Interest to Investors

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD'S OPERATING EFFICIENCY SHOWN

Results of Last Year Regarded as Eminently Satisfactory Considering the Handicaps—Great Expansion in the Last Decade

The Pennsylvania railroad in 1911 has again shown its efficiency as a great transportation machine. It is true that the company's 1911 operations were not of a record-breaking nature, but when consideration is given the various detrimental developments, which occurred last year, such as the refusal of the international commerce commission to allow railroads to increase certain freight rates, to which decision the Pennsylvania railroad made almost immediate announcement that no appeal would be taken, the almost general demand for increased wages by railroad employees, and the fact that Pennsylvania had \$41,000,000 more outstanding capital in 1911 than in the year previous upon which to distribute dividends, it is not surprising that its 1911 earnings suffered a slight contraction.

The fact that the company's earnings showed up as well as they did in a year of generally negative results, indicates that if Pennsylvania directors saw fit, the placing of the \$453,880,500 outstanding capital stock on a 7 per cent dividend basis would be a sound and conservative action.

Gross receipts for the fiscal period aggregated \$137,487,413, a decrease of \$2,969,886, or 1.4 per cent, over the previous year, while operating expenses were reduced by \$1,584,235, or 1.38 per cent, which left total net earnings of \$44,229,020. Through a reduction of \$1,828,038 in charges and rentals, the company was able, despite many predictions to the contrary, to report a share balance of 8.62 per cent on its average outstanding stock of \$432,514,000. The company's share balance on the \$453,880,500 outstanding stock as of Dec. 31, 1911, of 8.22 per cent was the smallest reported since 1902, and compares with 9.15 per cent in the previous year, 8.48 per cent in 1909, and 8.96 per cent in 1908. The statement that the company's share balance in 1911 was smaller than that of any other year during the past decade does not represent, however, any retrogression of earning power of the system, for the reduced share balance is due entirely to the successive increases which have occurred in outstanding capital. Since 1902 there has been an increase of over 20 per cent in net capital.

Net capital on Dec. 31, 1911, was \$432,290,408, an increase of \$299,813,007 in a decade. The company's earnings on net capital in 1911 were 8.63 per cent, as compared with 19.51 in 1902. Below are summarized the changes in capitalization during this period:

	1902	1911
Capital stock	\$433,880,500	\$299,813,007
Funded debt	259,056,948	140,819,556
Rentals	30,342,220	13,421,520
Total capital	723,279,728	453,880,500
Securities owned	310,980,320	225,948,825
Net capital	412,290,408	132,467,401

*Capitalized at 5 per cent.

The past 10 years have witnessed a remarkable expansion in earnings of the system. In 1902 gross was running at the rate of \$102,000,000 per annum, while at present it can be said that these earnings are running at better than \$160,000,000 annually, or an increase of about 48 per cent. In 1907 gross earnings were as high as \$164,812,825, which record has not since been eclipsed. In view of this healthy growth in gross it is not surprising to note that there has been a correspondingly material increase in operating expenses. The proportion of gross consumed by expenses was as low as 68.07 per cent in 1902 and has fluctuated between this figure and the high of 72.57 per cent in 1907. During the year just closed, due to an increase of \$845,865, or 1.20 per cent, in cost of conducting transportation, the company's operating ratio stood at 71.80 per cent, as compared with 71.55 per cent for the year previous. Surplus earnings available for dividends have shown a constant increase in each year during the past decade, that reported for 1911 being the largest with the single exception of 1910.

The appended tabulation shows the company's gross receipts, the percentage of total gross consumed by expenses, surplus available for dividends, and the percentage earned on the capitalization in each year for the past decade:

	Gross	Oper. exp.	Surplus	P.C. ratio
1911	\$137,487,413	71.80	\$44,229,020	8.22
1910	140,457,298	71.55	37,775,484	9.15
1909	140,393,833	71.70	35,022,088	8.48
1908	136,256,571	71.47	28,207,001	8.96
1907	164,812,825	72.57	33,575,036	10.67
1906	148,238,882	68.07	30,102,517	9.55
1905	133,921,592	69.73	27,990,808	9.20
1904	118,145,269	69.23	21,506,307	15.32
1903	122,626,419	69.13	25,849,968	12.64
1902	112,063,330	68.07	25,849,968	12.64

In the matter of maintenance, it may be said that while Pennsylvania spent a relatively smaller amount this year for maintaining both ways and structures and equipment than last, the road is, nevertheless, in a first-class physical condition. The proportion of gross consumed by maintenance of way and structures, expenses in 1911 was 11.65 as against 12.87 per cent in 1910, or a saving of a full 1.02 per cent. Equipment expenditures were on about a par with last year, the average having been about 19.4 per cent. The cause for the increase in the proportion of gross consumed by the cost of conducting transportation expenses, of almost 1 1/4 per cent lies chiefly in the fact that increased wage schedules were operative the entire year, as against only about eight months in 1910.

The following, showing the proportion of gross earnings which has gone into maintenance, traffic expenses, and

cost of conducting transportation, should be of interest:

	1911	1910	Inc.
Main. way and struct.	11.65	12.87	1.02%
Main. of equipment	19.41	19.39	.02
Traffic expenditures	1.34	1.28	.04
Cond. transportation	20.84	20.64	1.20
Total expenditures	53.24	53.18	.06

*Decrease.

In 1910 liquid capital had diminished to \$9,530,011, reflecting an immediate need of additional funds, which were supplied by the issuance in March a year ago of \$40,000,000 additional capital stock of an authorized issue of \$100,000,000, which brings total current assets, excluding materials and supplies, up to \$80,707,064 for the current year, and current liabilities, to \$38,888,351, leaving net working capital of \$41,800,013. The increase in working capital, which was mostly derived from new stock issued during the year, leaves the company in a very comfortable cash position.

The following changes have occurred in the company's cash position over a period of years:

	Cur. assets	Cur. liab.	Work. cap.
1911	\$80,707,064	\$38,888,351	\$41,800,013
1910	56,024,665	40,494,624	15,530,041
1909	137,696,333	30,811,087	106,784,346
1908	83,929,245	28,729,215	55,200,030
1907	71,847,757	37,789,064	34,058,692
1906	77,238,532	35,308,060	41,930,472
1905	94,616,482	43,804,820	50,811,662
1904	75,434,128	40,242,632	35,191,496
1903	85,651,488	43,278,328	42,373,160
1902	11,026,585	44,540,701	33,514,116

*Net floating debt.

Pennsylvania's outlook for future development is largely centered in its ability to handle conveniently and economically its enormously increasing business. The company has already a big lead in the way of terminal facilities, the completion of its magnificent station in the heart of New York city being regarded as a move of inestimable strategic importance.

The company's security holdings, which aggregate somewhere in the vicinity of \$11,000,000 are a direct source of income, profits derived therefrom in the past year having been \$14,540,593.

The many millions of dollars which have been poured into the property have resulted in its world-wide reputation as the finest road in the United States, and while there are yet opportunities for expansion, it may be said that most of the company's work is now completed and that with the exception of the necessary expenditure upon the property of sums for upkeep from year to year, the balance of profits from operations should accrue to shareholders.

DIVIDENDS

The West India Electric Company, Ltd., has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on its stock, payable April 1.

D. C. Heath & Co. of New York, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1.

The Eastern Light & Fuel Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on its stock, payable March 30 to stock of record March 20.

The Kolb Baker Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on its preferred stock, payable April 1, to stock of record March 30.

The Union Traction Company of Indiana declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable April 1.

The American Iron and Steel Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/4 per cent on its common and preferred stocks, payable April 1 to stock of record March 23.

Tonopah Mining Co. declared a regular quarterly dividend of 25 per cent, and an extra dividend of 15 per cent, payable April 20 to stock of record March 30.

The American Gas & Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its common stock, payable April 1. The regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred has also been declared, payable March 1.

RECEIVER FOR M'GRUM-HOWELL

NEW YORK—Judge Buffington in the United States district court at Philadelphia has appointed Edward R. Stettinius and Walter D. Updegraff receivers of the McGrum-Howell Company of Chicago, under a bond of \$50,000. Receivership was applied for by A. E. Phaler, the owner of 103 shares of the preferred stock and 2000 shares of common. Bill of complaint alleges that the company is solvent and the quick assets are sufficient to cover the company's indebtedness.

PENNSYLVANIA-LEHIGH VALLEY

NEW YORK—The Pennsylvania railroad states that report that any complications have arisen between it and Lehigh Valley is without foundation. The Pennsylvania is now constructing a Jersey City station at Summit avenue, to be its main station in that city. It has not been determined to what use the old Jersey City terminal will be put.

PITTSBURGH STEEL COMPANY

SHARON, Pa.—Ground has been broken for two blast furnaces and four open hearth furnaces by the Pittsburgh Steel Company at Monessen, to cost \$2,000,000.

EXPENSIVE METHOD OF FINANCING THE DENVER RAILROAD

Believed That Money to Be Obtained From Seven Per Cent Bonds Ultimately Will Be Great Help

THE ROAD'S FUTURE

An aftermath of the ambitious Gould project of a transcontinental road under the family name may be found in the recommendation of the special committee appointed to investigate the finances of the Denver & Rio Grande for the issue of \$10,000,000, out of an authorized amount of \$25,000,000, income bonds bearing a 7 per cent interest, to be cumulative. There are several 7 per cent railroad bonds outstanding, but in practically every case these were the product of the formative period of railroad construction. They represent conditions of 40 or 50 years ago. No leading American road in recent years has been compelled to resort to such an interest rate to attract investment.

The Denver cumulative adjustment issue is closely analogous to the Seaboard issue, which carried a 5 per cent rate, however, put out in the fall of 1909 at the time of the reorganization of the company's finances. Interest on the latter, which is likewise cumulative, has been easily earned and regularly paid.

Denver's position has been that of a road embarked on an expensive construction venture which has seriously taxed its strength. In 1905 it started the construction of the Western Pacific to the coast, expecting to finish it at a cost of \$50,000,000 by September, 1908, up to which time interest on the \$50,000,000 Western Pacific first mortgage bonds was charged to capital account. Denver guaranteed the interest after that date. The road was not completed until December, 1909, and exceeded construction estimates by \$25,000,000.

To provide funds Denver was compelled to create a first and refunding mortgage in 1908, at which time the Rio Grande & Western, all of whose stock was owned by Denver, was merged with the parent company, and under this mortgage \$33,944,000 bonds have been sold, the proceeds of \$22,379,000 of which went to buy \$25,000,000 second mortgage bonds of Western Pacific, on which Denver has never received a cent in interest. Furthermore, Denver had contracted to advance any additional sums that might be needed by the new road over and above the interest guaranteed. Over \$6,000,000 has been advanced under this contract, and to provide funds for this obligation in 1910 Denver issued \$4,000,000 of its own preferred stock.

Thus, since 1907 total capitalization has increased 29 per cent, practically all of which has been in the form of bonds, imposing fixed charges. Thus the common stock has remained unchanged, the preferred has increased 8 per cent and funded debt 49 per cent, viz.:

	1911	1907	% Inc.
Com. stock	\$38,000,000	\$38,000,000	0
Preferred stock	40,770,800	42,701,400	4.5
Funded debt	117,531,000	78,819,900	49.5
Total cap.	296,301,800	160,521,300	20.4

The net result of such expansion in capital liabilities, coming at the same time as the increased costs to which all roads have been subjected was the suspension last summer of the preferred dividend. The annual interest on the Western Pacific bonds amounts to \$2,496,250, over half of which will have to be provided by Denver in the current year. To aggravate matters Denver's earning power has experienced a serious decline. The surplus after charges for the seven months ended Jan. 31 was only \$638,114, compared with \$1,085,282 for the same period of last year.

Fall interest charges on the new \$10,000,000 income bonds would inflict an additional \$700,000 requirement on income, which unless operating conditions improve, would prove a considerable burden. The new money, however, should make itself felt soon, and ultimately should produce an earning power commensurate with the high price it cost the road.

Bankers who have underwritten the first offering of \$10,000,000 of these bonds believe the road will be able to pay the full interest on them from the start.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, March 15)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Baltimore—Wm. McDonough of Baltimore Bargain House, Essex.
Chicago, Ill.—J. F. Barrett of Smith Wallace Shoe Co., 183 Essex st.
Caldwell, N. J.—Lionel Well of H. Well & Bro., Adams.
Little Rock, Ark.—S. A. Norton of Norton Shoe Co., U. S.
New York City—E. W. Kirby of J. E. Bates & Co., U. S.
St. John, Newfoundland—J. Power of Parker & Munroe, with friends.
New Orleans—Ed. Levy, Essex.
St. Louis—S. P. Paine.
St. Louis—Ernest B. Felsing of Felsing Brothers Shoe Co., 135 Lincoln st.
LEATHER BUYERS
Chicago, Ill.—Louis Florsheim of Florsheim Bros. & Co., Essex.
St. Louis—John A. Bush of Brown Shoe Co., with friends.
St. Louis—William A. Taggart of Taggart & Co., Essex.
Lynchburg, Va.—Paul Edmunds of Craddock, Terry & Co., Tour.

GROSS SHEFFIELD STEEL EARNINGS MUCH DECREASED

The more unfavorable condition of general trade throughout the country, which is accurately reflected by the steel and iron industry, is evidenced in the annual report of the Sloss Sheffield Steel & Iron Company for the fiscal year ended Nov. 30, 1911. For that period the company earned 2.42 per cent on its \$16,700,000 capital stock as against 4.02 per cent earned on the same amount of capital stock in the previous fiscal year. This was after allowing over \$100,000 for depreciation in the last fiscal year as against about the same allotted for depreciation in 1910.

Gross earnings which were about \$4,500,000 were over 9 per cent below earnings for 1910. The operating ratio for the year, including taxes and maintenance among operating expenses was high, standing at 82.82 per cent as against 79.08 per cent in 1910. The sharpest decrease in earnings came on the pig iron shipped, earnings for the year in this department declining nearly \$200,000. The price of iron, which began to decline during 1910, also had its adverse effect upon earnings.

The deficit after payment of the preferred dividend was \$64,352 and it was necessary to dip into the profit and loss surplus in order to liquidate the dividends on the senior issue. The surplus of the company now stands at over \$3,000,000.

The balance sheet shows that for the fiscal year the concern had current assets of \$1,867,866 and current liabilities of \$914,130, leaving working capital of \$953,736. This is including materials and supplies and stocks in hand among current assets.

Current assets in 1910 amounted to \$1,971,566 and current liabilities were \$934,772, which left working capital of \$1,036,794. Gross earnings, balance for dividends and the earnings on the capital stock for the last seven years have been:

	Gross earn.	Div. surp.	On stk.
1911	\$4,500,000	\$49,438	2.42
1910	5,022,177	671,522	4.4
1909	6,307,961	1,125,947	6.7
1908	5,330,811	936,960	5.8
1907	6,654,303	1,479,060	5.7
1906	6,290,014	1,000,843	6.2
1905	5,747,970	838,838	5.8

*Decline.

While the amount of capital stock has remained the same for the last seven years it is apparent that the earnings on the stock have decreased.

MORE CAPITAL INCREASES FOR SUBSIDIARIES

NEW YORK—Among Standard Oil subsidiaries expected to increase capital are Atlantic Refining Company and Standard Oil Company of Ohio. Belief is that stockholders will get a substantial stock dividend or valuable subscription rights.

Atlantic Refining Company has \$5,000,000 capital. Its profits in 1906 were \$5,506,000, or over 100 per cent on the stock. It paid dividends of 45 per cent. Net assets, at that time, were over \$20,000,000.

Standard Oil of Ohio has \$3,500,000 stock, on which it earned, in 1906, \$1,009,000. Dividends that year were only \$175,000. Net assets now are considerably in excess of its stock.

Eureka Pipe Line Company, with capital of \$5,000,000 and which in 1906 showed profits of \$2,435,000, or nearly 50 per cent on the stock, is expected to declare a large cash dividend.

OLD-TIME RAILS WERE DURABLE

PHILADELPHIA—As the quality, even more than the price, of steel rails is just now under wide discussion, the story of some old English rails bought by Pennsylvania railroad 40 years ago is of interest. The rails, which were of light weight, cost upwards of \$200 per ton. Their most striking characteristic was that they refused to wear out.

After some years' use on the main track they were shifted, still in excellent condition, to sidings on account of their lightness. As time went by they became altogether obsolete in type and were taken up to be sold. By more or less of accident it was discovered that the steel of which they were made would take and hold a good cutting edge, and the entire lot of rails was finally sold, in small lots to cutlers, among whom this unusual supply of steel for cutting instruments acquired a high reputation for excellence and a wide demand as long as it lasted.

FEBRUARY EXPORTS

WASHINGTON—Following are exports from United States in February:

	1912	1911
Breadstuffs	\$10,045,664	\$11,230,702
Cattle, hogs, sheep	2,275,234	2,239,234
Meat, dairy prod's	12,115,633	10,759,874
Cotton	65,363,219	7,014,348
Mineral oils	6,285,127	7,053,889
From July 1	96,867,182	90,004,493
Breadstuffs	84,621,961	75,193,988
Cotton seed oil	16,225,642	9,898,333
Cattle, hogs, sheep	7,235,550	7,014,348
Meat, dairy prod's	89,232,059	75,188,809
Cotton	434,600,398	50,131,453
Mineral oils	69,323,938	57,640,344
Total	697,362,604	728,138,255

ORDERS LOCOMOTIVES

PHILADELPHIA—Pennsylvania railroad has ordered 49 locomotives from the Juanita shops, 19 for passenger service, 24 for freight, and five for shufflers.

SMALL OUTPUT OF LACKAWANNA STEEL DURING LAST YEAR

Profit Per Ton of Products Only Eleven Cents—Company Endeavors to Diversify Production

LARGE BONDED DEBT

The Lackawanna Steel Company lost \$64,848 in the last quarter of 1911, which brought the surplus for dividends for the year down to \$82,803, or about 1/4 of 1 per cent on the stock. Up to the end of September it had earned 0.43 per cent, but the report gives the total earned on the stock as 0.24 per cent, which shows that the loss in the last quarter was equal to 0.19 per cent on the stock. In 1911 7.29 per cent was earned on the \$34,728,000 stock.

The gross sales, manufacturing costs and operating expenses, operating ratio and total net income of the company for six years have been as follows:

	Gross sales	Man. cost	Op. exp.	Op. ratio	Total net inc.
1907	\$2,280,639	\$2,243,340	\$92	92.45	\$45,297
1908	3,911,410	3,688,013	223	94.30	223,195
1909	12,087,479	12,741,001	85.4	97.55	346,478
1910	25,296,061	26,588,838	81.4	97.55	2,461,253
1911	31,302,700	32,972,289	79.8	97.55	7,316,520
1912	24,040,387	24,304,307	82.7	97.55	2,280,083

The output of Lackawanna Steel in 1911 was the smallest on record except in 1908, and the profit per ton of products was 11 cents. The output of rails, light and heavy, total tonnage of all products and profit per ton for six years have been as follows:

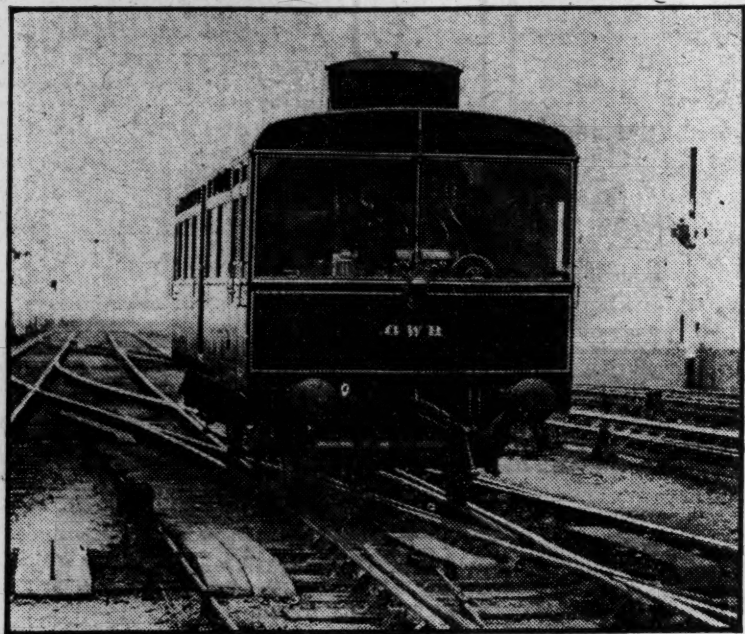
	Rails	Output	Profit
1906	604,838	969,047	\$2.30
1907	571,877	991,700	2.45
1908	211,016	476,850	1.05
1909	312,672	913,653	1.35
1910	389,865	1,082,515	2.35
1911	244,220	760,363	1.11

The drawback about Lackawanna Steel is that its products comprise mostly heavy material so that in a period of depression its earnings dwindle more rapidly than those of other steel companies which have a greater variety of products. The company is carrying out a policy of diversification of products which should remedy this situation and enable it to make a better showing during such periods as that which it has recently passed through. In order to meet the increasing demand for open-hearth steel the company's producing capacity will be increased this year about 35 per cent by the construction of two 60-ton furnaces and a hot metal mixer for the open-hearth department.

The expenses and fixed charges, appropriations for sinking fund and depreciation, balance for dividends and per cent earned on the stock for each year have been as follows:

	Exp. and charges	Sink fund & deprec.	Balance for div. on stk	Per cent
1906..	\$2,216,270	\$2,106,205	\$2,107,940	6.07
1907..	3,055,231	1,731,081	2,443,846	7.04
1908..	2,762,773	1,139,152	*1,326,273	...

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

PETROL-DRIVEN COACH
IS TRIED IN ENGLAND

(Copyright by Central News)

Coach of Great Western Railway Company which is fitted with an oil-engine transmitting its power through an electric motor

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The use of oil as a fuel for engines is coming more and more into vogue. It is but recently that a large order for steamers capable of being driven either by oil or coal was placed with firms on the northeast coast, and now the Great Western Railway Company has conducted a series of experiments with a view of superseding steam power by petrol or a combination of petrol with electricity.

They have installed on their Windsor

branch line an experimental coach which is quite independent of steam power and overhead wires. This coach, which was designed by the British Thomson-Houston Company is fitted with a Maudsley petrol engine, which transmits its power through an electric motor.

This growing reliance on oil fuel prognosticates less dependence on coal, and a great future for the oil industry. The maximum speed of the Great Western oil coach is 35 miles an hour, and it is built to accommodate 46 passengers.

SOCIALISTS' SCHEME
FOR MOROCCO TO BE
URGED UPON FRANCE

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—One of the greatest difficulties in the way of establishing a Socialist regime is that by so doing existing capitalists would undoubtedly be heavy losers. This would not be the case in certain regions of Morocco. And for this reason, as well as for many others, a group of Socialist deputies will soon submit a bill to the French Parliament providing for a Socialist scheme of colonization in Morocco.

It was M. Lucien Deslinieres who first conceived this idea and laid it before his Socialist associates in the Chamber. His plan includes the utilization of over 3,000,000 acres in the region of Oued Sebou. As this region is made up largely of swamp lands and forests, its cultivation would not mean the dispossession of the natives. According to M. Deslinieres, this vast expanse might be cultivated on the Socialist basis—that is the profits would be divided among the colonists.

The opening up of this immense region would benefit the natives who would find ready outlets for their produce, and then the colonists being on the spot would see that order reigned. In M. Deslinieres' opinion this would obviate the necessity of armed troops.

M. Deslinieres gives as his reasons for such a radical proposal not only the unusual opportunity of establishing socialism without injuring existing interests, but also what he terms the "failure of capitalist colonization" in Algeria and Tunis.

He quotes the eminent economist M. Leroy-Beaulieu who states that there are only 21,000 French colonists in Algeria, that agriculture and industry have remained undeveloped in spite of great possibilities, and that for this apparent lack of result France has spent about \$4,000,000,000. Compared to these gigantic figures M. Deslinieres thinks the sum of \$1,000,000,000 insignificant. He computes that this sum would be needed to establish a Socialist regime.

ST. DAVID'S DAY
IS CELEBRATED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Welshmen of London were not behind all other loyal Welshmen in their celebration of St. David's day. They rejoiced at a festival of St. David in St. Paul's cathedral, which was celebrated in the "alien" tongue of Wales; they assembled together in various places in order to dine or dance or sing in honor of the leek, the "Emblem dear" of their little country and of Dewi Sant, as St. David is styled in Welsh.

HYDRO-AEROPLANE A SUCCESS

(Special to the Monitor)

BOWNESS, Eng.—Mr. Grosspeltine made a successful hydro-aeroplane flight of over two miles over Lake Windermere. Mr. Grosspeltine's machine is a monoplane fitted with a float and both have been designed by himself.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN NOTE TO PERSIA
MAKES STIPULATIONS FOR LOAN

Powers to Charge 7 Per Cent With Customs Security and Country Must Submit Question of Its Own Army

SOLUTION STILL FAR

Sir Edward Grey Believes Restoration of Order in Northern Persia Will Be Found Difficult Problem

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Although the reason given for the action taken by England and Russia with respect to Persia is always declared to be the desire to insure the integrity and satisfactory development of the country, it is, at the moment, not easy to see how, according to the terms recently proposed, the desired result will be achieved.

In the Anglo-Russian note forwarded to Persia a sum of £100,000 is offered from each government in order to meet immediate expenses. The interest charged, it should be noted, is at the high rate of 7 per cent, and it is further stipulated that the capital is to be repaid from the next loan as a first disbursement. The repayment of interest is, in the mean time, to be made from any surplus there may be of the customs in the north and south of Persia.

It is also stipulated by the legations that the Persian government must agree to the Anglo-Russian convention and must dismiss from the army the fedais, together with any irregular soldiers as soon as the ex-Shah and Salard-Dowleh have left Persian territory.

Powers to Discuss Army

It is laid down in addition that the question of organizing a small regular effective army shall be discussed with the two legations, added to which it is stipulated that an arrangement is to be made with Muhammad Ali to leave the country, a pension is to be granted to him, and a sum of money is to be granted to his followers.

As to whether the despatch of the above note may be considered a step likely to lead to the settlement of the Persian question on satisfactory lines remains to be seen. In the first place it is not quite clear why such a high rate of interest as 7 per cent should be charged, added to which the question might legitimately be asked, why should Persia be compelled to pay a pension to the former Shah?

It has been pointed out over and over again that in invading Persian territory, Muhammad Ali clearly ignored the agreement made at the time of his exile, and it is difficult to explain why the ex-Shah should now be granted a pension after having done what he distinctly understood would result in his losing his allowance. It might be legitimately argued that in granting this man an annual payment he might be encouraged to repeat his unsuccessful attempt.

It would be no exaggeration to say that the Persian question is no nearer solution than it was some weeks ago, and no better proof of this could be given than the general tone of the speech made by the secretary of state for foreign affairs, Sir Edward Grey, in the debate on the address in the House of Commons.

Occupation Not Sought

He declared that the articles of the convention bearing on the question of frontiers had been observed and he added that the government had received assurances to the effect that the despatch of Russian troops was not designed to effect a permanent occupation of the country and he pointed out that a certain number of troops had already been withdrawn from Kasvin and that it was understood that the remainder would be withdrawn later.

Referring especially to the north of Persia, Sir Edward declared that the future presented difficulties and that the restoration of order would be difficult. Referring to the question of the troubles in the south of Persia, the foreign minister explained that Great Britain had not asserted her authority in Persia with the object of safeguarding her Indian frontiers, a step, he maintained, she might easily have been compelled to take if there had not been a proper understanding between Russia and Great Britain. If it had been necessary to take such a step then they would have indeed been near to the partition of the country.

Maxim Gorki Is Critic

An interesting letter on the subject of the attitude of Russia in Persia has been written by Maxim Gorki to F. Whelan, honorary secretary to the Persia committee. The writer expresses his opinion that the "actions of the Russian government in Persia are nationally harmful to the Russian people."

Continuing, he maintains that it is doubtful if it would be possible to secure the Persian commercial market for Russian capital by means of violent measures represented by courts martial and executions. It is by actions such as these

that the Russian government is creating a new and irreconcilable enemy for the Russian people, he claims.

The writer also expresses the opinion that the behavior of the Russian troops in Persia will tend to strengthen the spread of orthodox Pan-Islamism, and will in this way hinder the extension of European culture. He points out also that while English capital is finding its way into Persia the necessity is recognized in England of establishing a committee for the protection of Persia.

Continuing, he asks what things of great price, what principles of European culture has Russia taken into the realm she has seized in Central Asia, such as Khiva and Bokhara, and what creative influences of value can Russia sow in old Persia?

He points out also that the Russian government now stands out in Europe as the only defender of the principle of the despotic power of the government over the individual. Russia will, he maintains, take a great deal of vodka into the Persian markets, but he is unable to see what ideas useful to Persia the Russian bureaucracy can possibly introduce.

Extension Is Alleged

Touching upon the question of the seizure of Persia by Russia, M. Gorki maintains that it is not so much due to the interests of Russian capital as to

the desire of the dynasty of the Romanoffs to give their people a new extension of territory. It is impossible, he says in conclusion, to believe that Persia will resign herself to the enslavement that threatens her.

The foreign policy of Russia is proverbial, and it is necessary only to glance for a moment at her methods in the past to realize that as firm a hand is required in dealing with her today as ever. The promises of Russia to withdraw her troops from Persian territory have been numerous, and coupled with these promises has always been the affirmation that it is her one desire to abide by the Anglo-Russian agreement and to do all that is possible to assist in the development of Persia. These promises have not, however, been fulfilled.

Troops have certainly been withdrawn but only in a degree, while it is now obvious and indeed actual proof has been published in this paper that the recent attempts of Muhammad Ali to re-instate himself upon the throne were not unknown to Russia and actually received her support.

Strong measures are required to cope with such a form of procedure and the fact cannot be denied that unless a firm attitude is adopted by England the independence of Persia will eventually become a dream of the past because shattered by the tyrannical aggression of Russia.

WARSHIPS BUILDING
FOR JAPAN TOLD IN
ADMIRALTY RETURN

(Special to the Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan—According to the latest admiralty return to the Diet, the navy is composed of 62 ships aggregating a tonnage of 450,655 tons.

There are also in course of construction or about to be laid down 11 ships totaling 197,150 tons. These will bring Japan's naval force up to 73 vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 647,800 tons. The following are the details:

SHIPS IN COMMISSION	Tonnage
Battleships	131,380
First-class cruisers	138,483
Second-class cruisers	43,690
Third-class cruisers	23,918
Coast defense ships	25,726
Gunboats	11,176
Despatch boats	11,643
Torpedo boat ships	14,620

SHIPS UNDER CONSTRUCTION	Date of completion
Battleships	June 1912
Kawachi	June 1912
Settsu	June 1912
No. 3	June 1912
Dreadnought cruisers	June 1912
Kongo	June 1912
Hiei	June 1912
Haruna	June 1912
Kirishima	June 1912
Second-class cruisers	April 1912
Chikuma	April 1912
Yahagi	April 1912
Gunboat	April 1912

THAMES VALLEY
SUBURBS SEEKING
LINE OF RAILWAY

(Special to the Monitor)

TWICKENHAM, Eng.—The Thames valley suburbs of Twickenham, Teddington, Molesey, Hampton, Hampton Wick, Kingston and Sunbury are anxious to secure the extension of the Central London railway into their midst.

The surveyor to the Hampton district council stated that there were at least 500 acres of land at Hampton suitable for development, and a prominent estate agent at Richmond, whose clients have over £100,000 invested in Twickenham property, was emphatic upon the general benefit that would accrue through the extension of this railway.

It seems that there have been considerable railway developments in the north of London, with a great increase in population, but that in the southwestern suburbs little has been done to make them easy of access to men of business in the city of London.

ABOR EXPEDITION
ATTAINS OBJECT

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—The Abor expedition may be looked upon as practically over. The tribes everywhere are friendly and the object of the expedition has been attained. The survey parties which have been sent out have reached the furthest limits, and before long all of them should have returned to the base. The mission which has been sent to the Miri country is still out, but the Mishmi mission is already back at Sadiya.

UNION IS INAUGURATED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Union Franco-Britannique de Tourisme was inaugurated recently at the French consulate in Bedford square, London.

SILK EXHIBITION ARRANGED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A silk exhibition, under the auspices of the Silk Association of Great Britain and Ireland, is to be held at Prince's Skating Club in June next.

BRITISH ARMY RIFLE
MAY LEAD ALL OTHERS

War Secretary's Statement Praises New Clip-Loader Now Tested and Indicates Automatic Type Rejected

PRESS IS CRITICAL

Serious Situation Alleged to Have Been Caused at Time of Morocco Crisis by Changes in Ammunition

Britain's experiments with a new army rifle, described as "the finest in the world," and the advance made by continental powers in the kind of bullets used, are dealt with in the following article by the military correspondent of the Monitor.

(By our Military Correspondent)

LONDON—The sighting and ammunition of the British army rifle has lately been the subject of a good deal of controversy both in and out of Parliament. In order to understand the points at issue it is necessary to go back to the middle of last century when the introduction of a breech-loading rifle by Prussia gave a tremendous impetus to the development of small arms. This resulted in the last decade of the century in the adoption by most armies of a magazine or clip-loading small-bore rifle.

It was anticipated by many experts that the next step would be the introduction of an automatic rifle. The great powers have however shown marked reluctance to move in this direction, partly for technical reasons and partly owing to unwillingness to increase the rate of fire, which is generally thought to be already as high as is desirable. During this pause in the development of the rifle experts have been endeavoring to improve the ballistics of the weapon by modifying the form of the bullet in such a way as to obtain a flatter trajectory.

Bullets Contrasted

Germany adopted a somewhat light pointed bullet (known as the "spitzer," or "S" ammunition) which gave a very flat trajectory at ranges up to 800 meters; France, on the other hand, adopted the heavier "D" bullet, which at short ranges has a more curved trajectory than the "S," though at long ranges it gives better results. Switzerland more recently evolved a bullet which is said to combine some of the advantages of both the French and German systems.

The British Lee-Enfield rifle, which was introduced in 1903, soon found itself outmatched by the improvements thus effected on the continent. After prolonged trials the war office decided on a new pattern of bullet with the result that the trajectory of the 1903 rifle has been lowered by four feet, though it still remains 2½ feet higher than that of the German rifle with the "S" bullet.

Even better results might have been obtained, as Lord Haldane stated in Parliament, had the chamber of the British rifle been large enough to take a more powerful charge. The new ammunition has already been supplied to four divisions of the expeditionary force and will, it is announced, shortly be issued to the remainder. The issue of the new ammunition has made it necessary to resight the rifles of the regular troops.

Trajectory Criticized

During the army debate in the House of Lords on Feb. 20, the new ammunition was severely attacked on the ground that the trajectory was still, in spite of all improvements, appreciably more curved than those of the best continental bullets. Lord Haldane's plea that the soldiers could be trained to fire low, in order to compensate for the curve of the trajectory, was certainly not a very convincing answer to this objection. A more powerful reply to his critics was, however, contained in his announcement that a new clip-loading rifle had been approved, and would, if it fulfilled certain tests, be issued to selected bodies of troops with a view to the subsequent adoption of the army.

The new rifle was, he stated, the finest in the world, both in trajectory and in every other point. If, as it is to be presumed, the new ammunition is to be fired from the new rifle, this announcement discounts most of the criticisms.



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Memphis, Tenn.
Shreveport, La.

levelled at the trajectory since no figures as to the ballistics of the new rifle have yet been made public. The statement of the secretary of war is also of great importance from another point of view, as he indicated that Great Britain had now definitely decided against the introduction of an automatic rifle.

Newspapers Make Charges

The papers which have taken a leading part in the agitation against the new ammunition allege that the operation of changing from the old to the new ammunition and of resighting the rifles, led to a very serious situation as regards the ammunition reserve of the expeditionary force during the Moroccan crisis last summer, and follow up their charges by demanding an investigation of the facts. These papers also attack the government for handing over the old ammunition to the territorials while issuing the new ammunition and resighting rifles to the regulars.

If the government or the military authorities failed to do their utmost to insure that the troops should be supplied with the ammunition for which their rifles were sighted at the time of the crisis, they are certainly deserving of the strongest censure.

The substitution of one pattern of ammunition for another is, however, a delicate proceeding, requiring time and secrecy, and the occurrence of an international crisis while the operation is still incomplete may sometimes be in the nature of an unavoidable misfortune. In such a case it appears doubtful whether any good purpose is served by the publication in the press of the measures taken by the authorities to tide over the crisis.

It would, no doubt, be most desirable that both first and second line troops should be simultaneously equipped with arms of the latest design, but in practice, owing to the limitations of ordnance factories, it is usually necessary to carry out a rearmament by instalments, issuing the new weapons to the regular troops in the first instance and afterwards to the auxiliaries and second line troops.

KAISER PRAISES QUICK COALING

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—The performance of the battleship Helgoland in shipping 1100 tons of coal in two hours, with a maximum of 671 tons per hour, has been the occasion of a cabinet order in which the German Emperor expressed his warm appreciation of the achievement, and directed that the order after being read should be framed and glazed and hung up in the ship.

RUSSIAN NAVY RULE CHANGED

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—The article in the navy regulations providing for the surrender of a warship to the enemy under certain conditions has been superseded by one which compels the commander of a warship to destroy his ship whenever there is no possibility of continuing the combat and when there is a danger of the ship being captured by the enemy.

The Monitor
ON
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Two Pages for
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chemical illustrations by Floyd Triggs, with a story in verse by M. L. Baum, embodying information about flowers in a very delightful manner.

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Illustrated stories of Remarkable Caves; of Volcanoes and Strange Mountain Forms; of Natural Bridges, Great Waterfalls, Lakes and Glaciers; of Wonderful Plants, Birds, Beasts and Fishes.

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A department (bi-weekly) on postage stamp collecting and all matters relating to this enterprising pursuit, which teaches both history and geography.

The Camera Contest

is still open, and a dollar award is made each week to the youthful Monitor photographer who sends in the most acceptable picture of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. (Blue prints not available.) Address "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

Poems, Puzzles and
Short Stories

are also printed on these pages on Saturday and a great variety of other matter both entertaining and instructive.

The Monitor has a Children's Department every day, but devotes more room to the young people on Saturday than on other days.

Anniversary Invitations

For All Occasions
WARD'S ENGRAVED OR PRINTED
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THE HOME FORUM

LEAF TAKEN FROM THE NOTE BOOK

WHAT is an interesting discussion in any locality has lately been carried on by a well-known city journal as to what is the most beautiful view in the world. Some of the places cited include an outlook over the harbor of Rio de Janeiro; Sydney harbor, Australia; one of the villages of Lake Como; the famous and wonderful bay of Naples; the so-called Boca grande, or "wide mouth" between Venezuela and Trinidad; and, of course, the great view of Etna from Taormina, Sicily. San Francisco harbor is another in the list, and naturally the Yosemite and Niagara. Some people think the Grand canyon of the Colorado the acme of natural marvels.

But for most people the beauty of a view, like the charm of a friend, depends on familiarity. There are moments when the loveliest outlook is ugly and dull, but others when the most commonplace may have a sudden glory that transcends all its ordinary moods. This is the function of the landscape painter, to find out the various aspects of nature which make her lovely or interesting at certain moments and under certain lights or conditions.

The writer had for years discoursed with enthusiasm of the seaside landscape of Massachusetts, all in the greens and blues and tans and grays of the South Shore, which in the transfiguring light of certain atmospheres is lovely with so overpowering a beauty that the beholder wonders how anything on earth can possibly be more beautiful.

Then a friend, who had heard and heeded these panegyrics on the Boston coast's loveliness, especially southward where the broad sea marshes set off the inlets and ocean bays to breathless beauty, came to visit the coast in August. Now August is an excellent month inland, but by the sea with the constant fogs and the dulness of the air at all times, through the extra moisture from evaporation caused by the heat, it is the least lovely of the year. The marshes had lost their earlier

vividness, becoming sere, ready for the marvelous color of the autumnal period, the marsh rivers themselves seemed sluggish and dull, the sparkle and shimmer of purple sea was not there, a hazy distance and monotonous acid water spaces of nondescript color. The magic of the thing was as if it had never been and the very sky itself, that glory of the New England summer, was lifeless and uninspiring. The friend spent the period of the visit pining for the crystalline beauties of the Maine coast and plainly pitying the Bostonian's self-centered prejudice that insisted on finding everything in and near Boston lovely, whether it were so or not.

There are folks who find Dixville Notch in the northern White mountains as beautiful a scene as any they would find in Europe. Civic pride sometimes finds in the view of the towers and spires of one's city set off against the river's curving bow, a beauty beyond that of mere hills or valleys.

No doubt, for many people some place

Architecture Evolving

Architecture, with most people, is like literature or any other art; it is appreciated only when it belongs to the past, or is written in what we call a dead language. There are not a few in this world who are always demanding the Parthenon and "Paradise Lost"; and not from any real understanding of either, but merely because the Parthenon and "Paradise Lost" are old enough to be safely admired. Such cannot be expected to realize the prophetic beauty of American architecture or to understand that architecture is still growing like any other reality and that neither Greece, nor Rome, nor Nuremberg, nor Constantinople . . . has exhausted its inevitable development. The beauty of all things is mainly in their truth—their character. —Richard Le Gallienne.

ANOTHER WASHINGTON SHIELD

SOME time ago Dr. Solloway discovered a hitherto unknown Washington shield in Selby abbey. He has now discovered another of a like kind in Chorley church, Lancashire. On the north side of the chancel is a window on the two

light of which the figures of St. Lawrence and St. Alban are depicted. Above the figure of St. Lawrence appears the arms of Alexander Standish, born 1575, implying those of Margaret, Ashton, his wife. The Standish portion consists of six quarters, the first and sixth being three silver stand dishes on a blue field for Standish of Duxbury, and the second, fourth and fifth quarters being quarters two bars argent in chief three fleurs de lais, for Washington. The Washington quarters will come as a surprise to any one, but the Duxbury connection of the Standish family is, of course, well known to all readers of The Courtship of Miles Standish. It is curious that in spite of the many American and English pilgrims who have sought out and found their way to old Chorley church, none have hitherto discovered the stars and stripes of the Washington quarter.

The coloring of the quarters is the reverse of that at Selby, but the difference is not unknown to students of heraldry who are accustomed to find certain branches of the Washington family bearing a silver shield with red bars and mullets.

The church at Chorley is not alone interesting because of the rather wonderful discovery of the shield in stained glass, for the same shield is duplicated on the back of the old Jacobean pew, the Standish pew, which still remains intact. The Standish arms in quartering with those of Washington are of extreme interest.

William and Mary Furniture

One hears of William and Mary furniture, but few people pay much attention to it; they think that the Dutch ideas of artistic beauty were too solid and heavy to produce anything of great merit. But the Dutch craftsmen certainly brought over quite a new train of thought. Their designs were interpretations of the Flemish, Italian, French and Spanish schools, says a writer in the Victoria Colonist.

The clock cases in the time of William and Mary were chiefly ornamented with marquetry, which was quite a Dutch innovation. The favorite subject was the bouquet and bird, but we also find the seaweed, cobweb, spider web and leaf design. Later on these clock cases were made in different sizes. To begin with, they were very tall, ten feet being an average height, and then sometimes a hole had to be cut in the ceiling to allow the top to go on, or part of the case had to be cut away for the same reason; but during the eighteenth century clocks were made not exceeding five or six feet in height, and called grandmother clocks because the lady of the house could reach them and wind them up herself. During the reign of William and Mary lacquered furniture was greatly in vogue.

Of Goethe George Eliot said: "He could hardly claim to be the apostle of public spirit, but he is eminently the man who helps us rise to a lofty point of observation, so that we may see things in their relative proportions."

Only when a man puts off all foreign support and stands alone do I feel him to be strong and to prevail. —Emerson.

which they alone have ever noted—or which no one else has ever brought to their attention—sometimes seems to have a charm which the world famous views lack. But after all, comparisons count for little. The inexhaustible loveliness of nature is part of the meaning of every scene. Each gains impressiveness for its relation in our thought with similar wonders known elsewhere. Unconsciously in admiring one superb mountain pays or a magnificent stretch of water we pay tribute to all the glory of the sort all round the world.

DELIGHTS OF A YORKSHIRE GARDEN

A REAL garden of the heart, where every plant is loved, is set like a rich gem on the slope of a great rugged Yorkshire moor in England. Here harts-tongues from Devonshire grow side by side with the delicate Irish and parsley ferns, and English maidenhair from the fell land of Yorkshire mingle with crimson foxgloves, pink ragged robin, golden troilus and stately maye campanula, which make bright patches of color in their midst.

Close by a sturdy plant of houseleek has made itself a home on a convenient ledge of the rough-built, unlined stone wall. Its footing seems precarious, but it is content with little and thrives on it. On, past an ancient pear tree, which overhangs a rustic summer house, where many a merry afternoon tea party has been held, one goes to the border, edging the lawn, where a stately row of lilies lift their heads, their white outlines standing out clearly against the gray-green of the lichen-covered wall. In front of these are petunias, annual phlox and snapdragon, softly brilliant in rich crimson, purple and gold, edged by a mass of well beloved scarlet nasturtiums, glowing as the heart of a fire in their setting of olive-green and brown.

Across the lawn, mossy and velvety with age, is the sweetbriar arch entwined and overgrown with masses of delicate pink blossoms and brilliant foliage. On the other side is the perennial border, the chief glory of the cottage garden, backed here by a rough, high stone wall over which clamber "Dorothy Perkins," "Madame Plantier" and other rose trees of a like kindly nature. Larkspur in varying shades of blue, hollyhocks stately and beautiful, their stems eight and nine feet high, covered with soft silken rosettes of exquisitely delicate texture, grow in great profu-

True Men Succeed

One of the most cheering, joyful thoughts is that success will come to all who live true to the highest ideals. Lowell declares:

And for success I ask no more than this:
To bear unflinching witness to the truth.
All true whole men succeed; for what is worth
Success's name unless it be the thought,
The inward surety, to have carried out
A noble purpose to a noble end?
—Congregationalist.

PIGMENT TEST APPLIED TO PAINTINGS

PROF. A. P. LAUME delivered recently before the Royal Academy of Arts in London a lecture designed to show how a knowledge of pigments might be used for testing the genuineness of doubtful pictures. The history of art, he said, was marked by the introduction from time to time of new pigments. He went on to describe the list of pigments in use at the time of Pliny, illustrating his remarks with specimens of the minerals that were employed for the preparation of these pigments and preparing one or two be-

fore the audience. He also rubbed some of them in oil. He then proceeded to point out the pigments which had been introduced in addition to these at various periods in the history of art up to the present day.

By a close examination of minute portions of a picture, he continued, they should be able to tell whether the work was genuine, and in many cases the time at which it was painted. There were two or three methods of investigation. He himself had been experimenting with minute portions of a picture, which he mounted on paraffin, cut into sections, and examined under the microscope. By this method of investigation, he explained, it was quite possible to identify the various pigments without doing any serious injury to the picture. He was told by picture dealers that they doubted whether such methods would be of any value because if the public believed that a picture was a

Character Building in School

CHARACTER building in the public schools is a subject which is presumably long been taught, for is not the whole meaning of education implied in the word? But it is only recently that teachers have consciously and systematically included it in the list of their daily subjects. Miss Mary Platt, who taught for 37 years in the schools of Rock Island, Ill., was one of the pioneers in this work. She began at first in a small way, but when she became principal of the school she brought out the teaching into the open as a definite part of the work. Under such heads as: Attention, Concentration, Obedience, Order, Thoroughness, Duty, Truth, Honesty, Courage, Kindness, Courtesy, Gentleness, Manners, etc., she set standards and inspired ideals for the youth under her charge. One of her sayings was that instant obedience to right authority is one of the fundamental traits of fine character, and that freedom is not the right to "do as you please," but the liberty "to do as you ought."

I find that when we first look at a subject, we get a glimpse of some of the greatest truths about it; as we look longer, our vanity, and false reasoning, and half-knowledge, lead us into various wrong opinions; but as we look longer still, we gradually return to our first impressions, only with a full understanding of their mystical and innermost reasons. —Ruskin.

Art for Its Sake

A chef in the service of an English lady of noble birth and the bearer of a historic title who had a preference for few and simple dishes, exquisitely prepared, gave notice after only a few weeks in the place. She offered him higher pay if he would remain, but he firmly declined.

"Madame is generous, but it is a matter above money," he explained. "Madame's tastes are wholesome, also refined, but they are not such as I am accustomed to. Without criticism of madame's preferences, it must be admitted they do not afford a wide range for the abilities of her chef; therefore my departure is inevitable. Alas, I already feel that my genius is beginning to deteriorate!" —Youth's Companion.

It is not enough to help the feeble up. But to support him after. —Shakespeare.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Games of Spelling

Children nowadays do not seem to have so much fun over their spelling lessons as the children in old-fashioned days used to, at any rate you do not hear so much about games at "spelling down" in school. But there are two games which children like to play that are really teaching them spelling in an interesting way. One is the game of letters. This is a game with the letters all printed on little squares of cardboard, a great many of each letter. The game is to put a few letters in the center of the table and then each child draws a letter out of the box and tries to make a word from the letters turned up. Part of the fun is to try to make a new word out of the words which some one else may have spelled out. As each child spells a word he places the letters in order in front of him, and the child who has the most words at the end of the game is the winner.

An even simpler game is played by taking some long word or the name of some child who has a long name and trying to see how many words can be spelled out of the letters in the chosen word or name. Even young children may play at this game, if they are just beginning to spell three-letter words, and they almost always think it is a very interesting way to pass a half hour.

Praise for the Boys

The superintendent of schools in New York received a letter lately from an architect who said he was greatly pleased with the high school educational standard of public school graduates who had applied to him for the place of office boy. He said he received 150 letters in response to his advertisement, so the New York Tribune reports.

"They were well expressed, well written, and the boys referred me to their teachers with a confidence that was gratifying," he wrote. "I hear various

Picture Puzzle



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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, March 15, 1912

Wise and Salutory Statesmanship

INVESTMENT of the President by Congress with discretionary power in the matter of prohibiting the shipment of so-called "war material" from this country into any other on these continents marks a departure in international policy that should have a far-reaching and beneficent influence. Although prompted immediately by the situation in Mexico, especially along the Rio Grande, it is a step that is certain to affect all the Latin-American republics and to contribute effectually toward the discouragement of the revolutionary movements so prevalent in some of them and so injurious to the moral and material welfare of the entire hemisphere.

The neutrality laws have never been sufficient, have never been efficient. They afford too many opportunities for evasion. Agents of Latin-American revolutionists have never found it particularly difficult to escape their restrictions. It is a sad commentary upon this and other advanced nations that while they are constantly deploring and condemning disorder and rebellion in certain Latin-American countries, they are contributing, in most cases, the arms and ammunition without which these conditions could have no existence. The "sinews" of recent uprisings in Mexico—uprisings that have menaced interests of tremendous consequence to Americans—have doubtless been supplied in great part, if not wholly, by this country. The United States has been used for years as the hatching place of Central and South American revolution.

Congress has exhibited in the present instance the true spirit of American continentalism. As the first power in America, the United States should take on responsibilities that are rather fraternal than political. It is the duty of this nation to employ every possible means for the promotion of peace and prosperity of all its neighbors. It need not fear being misunderstood so long as it is moved by exalted purposes. It can easily overcome suspicion and jealousy by demonstrating in its acts that its motives are honest and unselfish. It should not, on the other hand, be deterred from taking positive steps like the present one because it may thereby subject itself to unjust accusation. Whether the world admits it openly or not it recognizes tacitly that the United States is interested more deeply, concerned more vitally, than any European or Asiatic power can be in the welfare of Latin-America, and the world would be very quick to condemn as puerile any tendency on the part of this nation to shift or shirk its natural obligations.

There will be far less disorder on these continents when the United States, through just such measures as that now taken, shall have made it clear to all its neighbors that it stands for the promotion of international peace and good will regardless of its pocket-book, without hypocrisy, and in all sincerity.

Other Isthmian Canals Likely

At a meeting held in Chicago under the auspices of its board of trade a little more than fifty years ago, for the promotion of railway communication with the Missouri river, the assertion was boldly made by business men that one railroad to Omaha would be able to care for more traffic than was likely to come to it in a generation. About the same time supporters of the Pacific railway bill in Congress were making the best use possible of the point that the government would be a good customer of the proposed highway across the continent, and that with the receipts from the shipment of soldiers, army stores, Indian supplies, etc., the road might be operated at very little loss. There were a few enthusiasts who went so far as to express the belief that the Pacific road, in time, would pay, but these were scoffed at. Within a generation the country lying between Chicago and the Missouri river was literally gridironed with railroad tracks, five trunk roads were competing for the Omaha-Council Bluffs traffic, and the Union Pacific railroad was paralleled by four other lines.

In connection with the fixing of Panama canal tolls it was held in committee the other day that anything bordering on excessive charges might lead the world's maritime factors to interest capital in the construction of a competitive waterway. It appears that William Jennings Bryan is one of those who insists that if such competition at an early day is to be avoided, the charges shall not exceed those absolutely necessary to meet the cost of operation. The idea of possible competition, however, is generally ridiculed. There is no possible danger, it is said, of any such thing, because it is absurd to assume that the Panama canal cannot handle much more traffic than is likely to be offered it for many years to come. Capital, it is asserted, could not be found for any purpose of duplication. The canal rates should be reasonable, it is held, but only because right is right, not because there is any likelihood of another cut being made through the isthmus.

This must sound strangely familiar to those who can recall the arguments that for a time were raised against western railway expansion. Now, as a matter of fact, it appeared rather less likely in the middle sixties that the Union Pacific would ever be a paying property, that it would ever be paralleled by lines to the south and to the north of it, that even Canada would have railroads across her almost unknown and supposed to be entirely worthless western territories, than it does now that another canal may be cut through Central America. If the Panama canal proves to be the success that is predicted on every side, another canal in the near future would not seem unreasonable; and such another canal could be built at a fraction of the cost of the present one, because it would not have to pay for all the experience the builders of the present one had to acquire. The route for a second canal is already charted and surveyed. Every inch of it is known to engineers. It was only through the turn of a hand that the Nicaragua route was not selected for the first cut. It may be well to consider whether the Panama canal will not do what the transcontinental railroads did—develop a trade and traffic that will call, soon and loudly, for greater transportation facilities.

It is quite probable that the motion picture will be introduced for the first time this year in a presidential campaign. If skillfully and properly used, it can be made helpful to the voter.

Conserving Monopoly of Ideas

NEW copyright legislation throughout the world has been compelled of late by multiplication of forms of written and spoken thought and new ways of marketing it. Creators of literature, composers of vocal and instrumental music, actors and play-producers, all have been forced to face new problems of ethics and law by the ingenuities of mechanicians and by practical applications of invention to duplication of stories, songs and acted parts. The social-demand for a popularization and democratization of art, the extraordinary fertility of resource of the inventor and mechanic, and the pecuniary rewards following exploitation of new forms of entertainment and amusement have all conspired to give to the race a sudden and large increase of pleasure and edification. Machines that reproduce all manner of natural scenery and human action, and songs, operas, plays and sports, now find their way to the remotest outposts of civilization. No other form of new business originating in Europe and America has anything like the same hold upon Africa, Asia and the islands of the sea as the motion-picture.

Naturally those persons who originate the valuable reproducible property, whether tale or tune, novel or speech, dance or portrait, wish to reap the larger profits that come from the greatly increased constituency. Hence the war that is on between authors and makers of motion-picture films at the present time, and the issue that Congress has been asked to meet and face. The right of the author of a short story to share in any income derived from another person's dramatization of the same and from a motion-picture record of the playlet or play, is asserted; and the claim would not be denied by most persons engaged in the higher forms of this new business. What they do object to is being "held up" for infringement of law where they have unconsciously duplicated a plot that it chances has been previously outlined.

A law adjusted to all the equities of the case will still leave abundant chance for both author and producer to enjoy income that should satisfy normal desire. Certain it is that never in any time did a person of talent or genius, in realms of creative or interpretive art, have any such possible pecuniary reward awaiting him or her as is now made possible by new forms of visual and aural record.

Recalling Legislative Action

IF THE New York Senate follows the House the law-making body of the Empire state will have recalled and made of none effect the action of the previous Legislature in sanctioning an amendment of the federal constitution providing for imposition of an income tax. It was urged by advocates of the rescinding action that "sober second thought of the people" made it clear that such an amendment increasing federal power would militate against interests of the state; and though the influence of "politics" was not lacking in shaping some votes on the issue, it probably is true that there has been a reaction in favor of state monopoly of this form of taxation which has determined the action of the House. Hints from Washington as to new forms of direct federal taxation, supported by the party dominant in the House of Representatives, may also have influenced the conservative action of New York's Republican legislative majority.

From the standpoint of the jurist the action is doubly interesting because it raises a nice point of law. Can a state, having once gone on record in favor of a federal constitutional amendment, withdraw that approval pending action by other states? In short, is any one of the thirty states that have ratified this particular amendment free at any time to change its position, while the assent of the requisite number of states is being secured? Congress passed the joint resolution authorizing the amendment in 1909. Seven states have refused formally to ratify it. It would not be claimed that reopening of the issue in legislatures of these commonwealths is precluded at any time by the fact that rejection originally triumphed. Does the rule work both ways? It is a nice point, that might conceivably become important nationally should New York's action prove decisive. The moral effect of the reverse, if it is ordered, cannot but be influential.

THE information regarding the cost of living collected by the department of state through the consular service, and transmitted to Congress by the President, is rather more interesting than enlightening. One point it establishes is that high living cost is neither a local nor a national, but a universal condition. It fails to show whether or not the plane of living is also higher, a phase of the matter that has not been given the importance it deserves on this side of the Atlantic. It seems to accentuate the fact that remuneration for labor has not kept pace with the advance in the cost of those things called necessities.

It does not appear, either, that the increases noted during the last ten or twelve years are confined to articles likely to be affected by the growth of the American trust system; they extend to almost every article of domestic consumption. They are no less pronounced in wearables than in eatables, although they are, for obvious reasons, more noticeable in the latter. In France everything has gone up in the last decade with the single exception of sugar and fish; in Germany there are no apparent exceptions; in Holland, land of careful housewifery and frugal living, the advance in foodstuffs has been from 16 to 55 per cent. In the United Kingdom, which admits the foodstuffs of the world free of duties, the advance in general living prices between 1896 and 1910 has been over 19 per cent, while the advance in wages during the same period has been less than 8 per cent.

It is evident from the tenor of the reports that the consuls were instructed to collect data with reference to possible relief through cooperation. Cooperative associations have been more successful in Great Britain than in other countries. Wherever conducted intelligently, and under conditions insuring membership cohesiveness and loyalty, they have been instrumental in greatly reducing the cost of living. The Civil Service Supply Association, which originated among employees of the British postoffice department, and the army and navy stores, are, according to the reports, very successful institutions. Consumers' associations have also been agencies through which the prices of coal and some other supplies have been kept down through the elimination of middlemen, but it does not appear

High Prices Universal

that the great mass of the people is reached or benefited by these agencies. The universal condition, so far as it has been uncovered, is due to the fact that the towns and cities have drawn in recent years out of all proportion to the rural districts, with the result of decreasing everywhere the number of producers of raw material and increasing the number of consumers. This seems to be as true in the countries of Europe as in the United States and Canada.

WHEN certain organizations in Boston, with a record of vigilant and constant guard of the public schools, go before the Legislature and ask for substantial change in the law governing their administration, it will be time for the Legislature to begin to tinker with the school committee. Like all other representative bodies, this one has its limitations; and recent experiences no doubt have taught it wisdom. But it still has claims to the loyalty of all citizens fully aware of the peculiarly difficult problems which contemporary Boston on its religious and racial sides forces its school administrators to meet; and the committee's present policy is one to be faced and defeated squarely, if at all, and not by indirection through hostile new legislation. Legislators will serve Boston's educational interests best by keeping their hands off for a while and letting citizens of the city and their chosen representatives on the school committee work out the problem. Some of the influences most prominent in the effort to enlarge the committee are of a political nature that, from the record, makes it imperative to discount much that they urge in behalf of the public. They are not sufficiently disinterested nor free enough from special control.

MANAGERS McKinley and Dixon should keep well in mind the fact that later in the season they will be expected to pool their issues. This is something that the plain people cannot lose sight of, and it has the effect of discounting much that the managers say at present.

A YOUNG man in Paris is said to have waltzed continuously for an hour, during which time he executed 5002 complete turns. If looking around him will accomplish it, that young man should get on in the world.

ONE of the English railways carries a box of toys with which the child traveler may amuse itself. Why is not this entitled to honorable mention among modern improvements in transportation?

NEWS is reaching the distributing centers to the effect that the circuses are about leaving their winter quarters. This carries more real weight than anything sent out by the weather bureau.

New York's Women's Exposition

THE women's industrial exposition in New York makes a special appeal at this time for reasons that must be obvious to every observer of current affairs. For one thing, it should provide the student with a landmark. To common knowledge a wonderful change has taken place in the status of woman during the last quarter of a century; it is questionable if the real magnitude or real importance of this change is recognized fully even by women themselves. Labor for her along the higher lines of endeavor is not a new thing; the memory of man does not go back to the time when woman was not a hand and shoulder-to-shoulder with man in some of the most useful and exalted of occupations; nevertheless, up to a very recent date there were few openings for women in the industrial world that were either menial or unimportant. Leaving the social aspect of the relationship entirely out of the question, it is only within the last twenty-five years or so that woman has become man's industrial equal.

There are practically no occupations of the better sort from which woman, as such, is today excluded. She has worked herself by sheer force of ability beyond the trying periods of toleration and patronage. She now stands as a worker upon her personal merits, precisely as man does. She has earned the right to claim a place by his side in practically every department of human activity. So closely are her efforts, her achievements, interwoven with his that it is not only difficult, but impossible, to differentiate them. Only to a partial degree can any exposition intended to show what woman has accomplished and is accomplishing industrially give her proper representation. She has lost her sex distinction in the arts, crafts, trades and professions; if full justice is to be done her industrially now or hereafter, she must be classified, not as a woman, but as a worker.

This marks the greatest change of all. She is no longer in the field of effort by favor, through condescension, from any form of special consideration, but because it is her place by right. In the very nature of things the New York women's industrial exposition cannot adequately represent woman's accomplishments in any line. The time has gone by when she could be treated as a separate and distinct industrial factor.

THE recall does other things than even the worst attributed to it by its enemies. For example, a southern contemporary says: "Seattle elected a mayor and recalled him some time ago. Then another election came around and the people elected him again." It will take some time to get this straight.

THERE is a young woman in the Missouri College of Agriculture who owns a farm of 150 acres in Boone county. It is her intention to raise cattle, and she says she will ride horseback to St. Louis to see her first shipment sold. If the prices continue to advance she will probably return in an automobile.

IT WILL cost \$5,000,000 to build the projected new bridge across the Mississippi at Memphis, Tenn. The present one cost \$3,000,000. The higher cost is accounted for by the fact that the new bridge is going to be worth \$2,000,000 more than the old one ever was.

THE financial secretary of the Chicago Theater Society has announced a reduction in prices for the benefit of "the plain theater-going public." Manifestly, the plain non-theater-going public will derive no benefit from this.

You can ride twenty-eight miles in Chicago for a nickel, but very few do it since most people in Chicago work rather than ride for a living.

SPRING this year, we are told, begins on March 20, or later if necessary.